

POMMAR



Annual Report Year VII 2001



photo: Mila Petrillo

**Partners of the Americas
Program for At-Risk Youth in Northeastern Brazil
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BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT TO POMMAR'S YEAR 2001 REPORT

In conjunction with USAID and the DCOF, Partners of the Americas has been implementing the POMMAR At-Risk Youth Program in Northeast Brazil since late 1994, adding the Brazilian capital, Brasilia, in 1997. POMMAR invests and mobilizes resources towards implementation of laws, policies and services to address and protect the rights of children and young people ages 7-18, contributing to their healthy development as true citizens.

The Development Challenge

The development context in Brazil continues to present numerous challenges. In spite of many gains at a macro-economic level, visible through federal programs and indicators, as well as some aspects of the 2000 IBGE Census, Brazil's inequities continue to take its worst toll on poor families and children, especially in the Northeast region of the country. The struggle for economic advancement, most critical in urban centers, is hampered by structural barriers that severely limit the healthy development of children: inadequate public services, growing violence (especially against women and children, including trafficking of people), weak public education for the poor and disadvantaged, exploitative child labor to generate sparse family income, and the continued spread of HIV/AIDS (especially among poor women and youth).

Indicators which are emblematic of this situation include:

- 35 million of the 169 million Brazilians live on less than US\$1.00 per day, as such, well below the poverty level. Of these 35 million, 21 million are children.
- 297 thousand children are born each year with below-normal birth weights.
- 140 thousand infants die annually. For every thousand children born, 42 die before reaching five years of age, including 36 that die in their first year of life.
- 2.5 million children between 10 and 14 years of age work, 60% of which are involved in agricultural labor deemed to be abusive for children.

Other indicators include:

INDICATORS	BRAZIL	NE REGION
Population	169 million	48 million
Ages 15-18 years	16 million	5.1 million
Gross National Product	US\$5,240	US\$2,559
Population below poverty level	29%	44%
Infant mortality rate (Unicef 2000)	36/1,000	61/1,000
Pregnancy rate among 15-19 year olds (DHS 1996)	18%	21%
Registered HIV/AIDS cases	196,000	15,000
AIDS orphans	30,000	n/a
Illiteracy rate	19%	31%
School drop-out rate	11%	16%
Child labor rate (among 5-14 year olds)	2.9 million	1.3 million

POMMAR's target cities are located in states with major concentration of the region's population: Ceará: 6.8 million; Pernambuco: 7.3 million; Bahia: 12.4 million; Brasília: 2 million.

With the collapse in of the federal government's economic policy, the "Real Plan", these economic inequities worsened in 2001. Prospects for 2002 are not promising from a domestic and international economic perspective, especially with it being an election year where the potential for innovative public policies is reduced and the danger of breaking continuity of effective programs increases at the national and state levels. While the democratic process in Brazil has largely solidified, the disparities and structural vulnerabilities, heightened by trends tied to globalization and international financial markets, add to concerns related to the election process among organized civil society.

From a legislative perspective, the Brazilian Child and Adolescent Rights Statute (ECA) continues to serve as the cornerstone for children's rights in Brazil (as well as a reference for other countries). However, its full implementation has yet to become a reality. The law has helped to mobilize society and create formal avenues for advocacy and citizen participation, though many obstacles to its mandate for complete and unequivocal human rights protection and full development of children and youth in Brazil persist. Although the law itself and its implementation represent significant advances in its ten years of existence, the plight of children and youth in Brazil remains dramatic. Along with the need to improve social and economic conditions, the major challenge continues to be the need for altering the mentality and shifting paradigms throughout government and society as a whole.

Violations of children's rights lead to many forms of abandonment and violence against them: physical and sexual abuse, child prostitution/sexual exploitation of children, abusive child labor, and drug abuse, among others. While human rights advocates and development specialists work tirelessly for children and youth to be the center of Brazil's political agenda in order to guarantee their insertion in healthy and productive activities, inadequate policies and services that address child rights and development have a dramatic impact on society, reaching extremes such as the shocking conditions of incarcerated youth in the *Febem* juvenile penal system.

The POMMAR Strategy

In this context, POMMAR's vision is to contribute to the development of competent and responsible citizens: young people who develop into healthy and productive adults, able to meet their individual needs and contribute to the well-being of others. Within this vision, the four strategic areas comprise the work of POMMAR, specifically:

Education and Vocational Training of children and young people, guaranteeing their right to quality education and preparing them to be productive citizens as adults: to break the cycle of exclusion from society and the goods and services it provides, POMMAR supports educational and formative programs which provide educational services. These services focus on complementing formal public education in schools, as well as preparation for and placement in the legitimate work environment.

Improving the health of young people, especially adolescents, with emphasis on the Prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health and Teen Sexuality: to contribute to the healthy development of young people and improve their access to related services, POMMAR supports prevention and education (training of peer educators and counselors), as well as direct services/referrals in the health area, especially HIV/AIDS with additional targeted resources coming on stream in the second half of 2001.

Protection Against Violence and Human Rights Violations: to ensure the well-being and development of healthy citizens, emphasizing prevention and protection against sexual violence – domestic violence, abuse and child prostitution. Support to legal and rehabilitative services for victims, as well as campaigns to build public awareness and advocacy to influence public policies and societal/cultural attitudes, are core to POMMAR's support to mitigate the problem of violence against children and adolescents.

Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor: to prevent and eradicate urban child labor, where the phenomena is complex and exploited children and their families are underserved by existing governmental programs, by pursuing three strategic pillars in utilizing the proposed USAID funds:

- direct local interventions and educational services
- policy implementation and decentralization
- research and data management for program planning, monitoring and evaluation.

To implement these strategies POMMAR works closely with a selected number of partner organizations, providing technical and financial inputs to a critical mass of direct service and protection entities working in POMMAR's program areas and with a track record and/or potential for:

- quality interventions and services
- documentation and dissemination of replicable methodologies and approaches
- transparency and sustainability
- ability to collaborate, network and contribute to broader mobilization efforts
- a commitment to the empowerment of young people
- effective administration and management

Monitoring outcomes through supervision in the field and collection of indicator-based program data, and targeted research to determine the nature and dimension of problems, form the base for defining priorities in POMMAR's allocation of financial and technical resources, as well as for measuring impact. Further, POMMAR closely monitors the institutional capacity of NGO partners and seeks to offer appropriate technical assistance and training opportunities that will improve the quality of services and how they are managed and sustained.

Direct services are of critical importance in reaching a significant number of children and youth. However, there is always a greater need beyond the capacity of any single international development program. With this challenge in mind, as well as to build quality and sustainability of services, POMMAR invests in the development of dissemination tools, passed on to others through workshops and institutional exchanges, which can make successful practices and approaches accessible to other service-providers and policy-makers. In addition to offering valuable technical and management tools to others, the process of developing such tools – through internal evaluations and documentation of practices – offers important inputs and lessons to participating organizations.

Building a strong civil society in Brazil relies on active citizen participation both individually and collectively. POMMAR believes in the importance of direct participation and empowerment of young people in designing, carrying out and managing educational development activities. Further, POMMAR invests in strengthening civil society mechanisms for participation and monitoring of actions in the children's/youth rights arena, including promotion of adequate public policies and full implementation of existing legislation. Targeted support is provided to strengthen the oversight and referral capacities of civil society forums and councils relevant to POMMAR strategies.

To build the necessary collaborative environment for effective services, POMMAR promotes networking and coordination between the public and private sectors in the provision of services and in advocacy efforts, as well as collaboration and exchanges between local service providers. Networking is of strategic importance to POMMAR and serves to create opportunities to provide complementary services, as well as advocate for improved public policy implementation and build public awareness through mobilization campaigns.

Collaboration with other international and Brazilian donors is also of strategic importance, joining forces in areas of affinity and complement resources for local service-providers. Several international and Brazilian organizations, foundations and institutes have developed a strong affinity with POMMAR, to complement investments (technical and financial) in the region and build synergy among donors.

POMMAR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2001

Overview of Strategies and Activities

POMMAR is creating an improved environment and new opportunities for development and humanitarian efforts carried out by individuals and communities; promoting investments in human and institutional capacity-building at the local level; and establishing strategic partnerships between government, society and industry through new relationships at the national and community levels, as well as within civil society.

Through POMMAR, the agency has invested in the creative capacity of local organizations to promote transformations in the lives of disadvantaged children and adolescents, using education and prevention as principle tools towards social inclusion and the guaranteeing of human rights. After seven years of program implementation and with significant results to show, POMMAR intends to continue participating with Brazilian society in the processes that lead to changes, breaking down old paradigms, and building new concepts and actions.

POMMAR has maintained its constant focus on the conceptual and political evolution of the educational practices among social service organizations that serve at-risk children and adolescents. Setting an example in its ability to collaborate with others, build partnerships, and create opportunities for dialogue and capacity-building, experiences have been fomented for youth to grow and learn as co-authors in all educational aspects of their developmental activities.

The common thread among successful projects and experiences is the vision that education is the key for children and adolescents who are excluded from basic rights and services, such that they may be empowered to realize their rights and build the necessary skills in order to develop effective avenues to define and reach their life goals. These processes take a holistic approach to their physical and psychological well-being.

Financial, technical and human efforts are creating the personal and organizational conditions for growth, built on solidarity and participation; anchored in the belief in the potential for collective change and transformation of participants and their communities. The mission of POMMAR/USAID-Partners is to strengthen these conditions and opportunities for participation, citizenship and development, embodying the true expression of liberty for children and young people.

With this focus, enhanced by on-going practical research, studies, monitoring and evaluation, POMMAR continues to provide support to civil society organizations and coalitions in Recife (Pernambuco), Fortaleza (Ceará), Salvador (Bahia) and Brasília (Federal District). These organizations serve at-risk children and youth – victims of sexual abuse and child labor and denied proper access to quality education, adequate health services and vocational development towards healthy work opportunities – so that they may have the chance to become true citizens.

Together with the POMMAR team, partner organizations and youth activists cooperate to strengthen these opportunities and experiences, so that they may become more effective, reach more children and youth, spread to other areas of Brazil, and serve as models for creating and implementing effective public policies in education, health and child rights. Joining forces with other Brazilian and international organizations, POMMAR is reducing the number of children who are denied their full rights, thus increasing the number of success stories and the freedom to grow into healthy and competent citizens.

Specific Strategies and Activities:

Introduction

In its seventh year of implementation, POMMAR continues to make significant progress toward its goal of strengthening prevention and protection efforts that target at-risk youth and working children, NGO and public services, and the public policy environment that impacts upon children and service providers. The program now emphasizes four key areas: education/vocational training, protection against violence, especially related to victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse (including child prostitution), and child labor prevention and eradication targeting four groups of urban working children (garbage pickers, domestic workers, street vendors and child prostitutes) and HIV/AIDS (prevention and humanitarian care). Cross-cutting issues are broader areas of health (including sexuality and prevention of adolescent pregnancy), gender relations, and promoting of youth participation/empowerment in deliberative public spaces for advocacy and monitoring of relevant government policies.

Vocational Training and Education

POMMAR supported a variety of efforts in support of formal education to ensure the success of at-risk children and adolescents in completing elementary and secondary school. Organizations assisted by POMMAR continue to offer complementary education services where children and adolescents receive assistance on formal schoolwork, including homework and other formative aspects. Through this initiative, POMMAR succeeded in achieving enrollment of 100% and a passing rate to the next grade of program-assisted youth of 95% (preliminary data collection results) in 2001. The arts were also a critical mechanism used by POMMAR-supported projects, revealing the power of arts-education in accelerating informal learning and scholastic success, as well as offering avenues for building self-esteem and marketable skills in the culture and arts field.

POMMAR's vocational training objective advanced in terms of placing trained youth in legitimate income-generating activities, such as recycled paper enterprise in Fortaleza, in the clothing production business in Recife's *Casa de Passagem*, in the cultural production area through the *MIAC* network on Salvador and in the radio/communications filed through the Recife-based *Centro das Mulheres do Cabo*. In Brasília, POMMAR has been working with an especially difficult population – street children who have broken ties with their families – particularly difficult since most of these kids are so far behind in their studies that have not acquired the necessary life skills to learn a profession. POMMAR took on this challenge in 2000 at the City Park School for Street Boys and Girls, establishing a workshop using wood residue as the prime material to produce artwork (pictures, panels and doors, among others). This “*Remadeira*” workshop was further consolidated in 2001, along with major educational reforms at the Park School which were fomented by POMMAR's monitoring and financial-technical support, has allowed street kids to acquire the sustainable skills to produce quality pieces and now function in a semi-autonomous manner. Further, through this innovative yet economical technique, POMMAR has been able to offer on-going income generation alternatives to 24 street adolescents.

Also in the educational area, POMMAR and the State University of Ceará built upon its unique partnership to provide 160 high-risk youth educators who work on the streets of Fortaleza with a one-year university extension course that provided them with a much-valued diploma. In addition to contributing to improving the quality of assistance provided to at-risk children and youth, this initiative allows university access to professionals who would otherwise never be admitted into an extension course, as most of them would not otherwise meet the academic requirements.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

POMMAR continued its financial and technical investments in fomenting and supporting public policy implementation and mobilization efforts against sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents. In Salvador, POMMAR continued to use the Carnival festivities to promote awareness campaigns in partnership with local organizations, involving Brazilian artists, the media, Federal and Military Police and the Bahia State Government. Informational and educational materials were once again distributed in carnival troupes and in the city airport, in an attempt to stop sexual tourism activities underage children and adolescents. POMMAR technicians played an important role in assisting federal, state and local governments in developing and implementing plans to combat sexual violence, abuse and exploitation in conjunction with civil society and business. POMMAR promoted state and local plans in Bahia, Ceará and Pernambuco, as well as working with World Vision and the federal tourism agency, *Embratur*, to mount campaigns and service coordination towards this end. Further, in Bahia state POMMAR worked with its key NGO partner and defense center (*CEDECA*) to position this organization to coordinate the federal government's program (*Sentinela*) at the state and local level.

A related research effort is underway with POMMAR's support and in collaboration with other donors such as the Save the Children Sweden. POMMAR technical and financial support is taking the lead in a major diagnosis of the trafficking of humans – mostly women and children – in Northeastern Brazil, as part of a national research effort with international implications. Results will be publicized in 2002, with initial results indicating evidence a vast and economically powerful trafficking network, generating an illegal economy only rivaled by drug and arms trafficking. While POMMAR may have limited funding to act in the follow-on phase of the research, it has made a fundamental contribution to this effort and should be recognized as such.

Child Labor Prevention and Eradication

POMMAR completed its first year of work in the Child Labor arena, facing unanticipated changes, challenges and opportunities in light of its initial strategy defined in 2000. POMMAR's child labor prevention and eradication strategy, developed in close coordination and consultation with USAID/W, the GOB, ILO and UNICEF and approved in June 2000, emphasized targeting underage working children in urban environments, removing them from abusive labor situations, placing them in formal schools, providing support to their families through the provision of scholarships and increased access to micro-credit funds. POMMAR's main local partner in the implementation of the child labor eradication program has been *Missão Criança* (Mission:Children), an NGO founded and chaired by the Brazilian politician and educator who developed the Scholarship Model that is being replicated all over the world with IDB and IBRD funds, primarily targeting families in rural and small urban areas. Plans were in place to apply the scholarship model in the major urban centers where POMMAR has been working as a form of laboratory testing such that eventual expansion of the federal prevention/eradication and scholarship program (*PETI*) to urban centers could be more effectively implemented based on the best practice experiences carried out in 2001 by POMMAR and Mission:Children.

However, these plans were quickly altered when the GOB expanded the *PETI* program to most urban capitals of the region, including all the POMMAR target cities. As a result, POMMAR has worked hard in 2001 to redesign its plan in order to assist local governments and NGOs in implementing the federal program. As a result, POMMAR has emphasized networking and providing technical support to municipal governments in Salvador, Recife and Olinda, while carrying out scaled-back scholarship program in conjunction with Mission:Children in Brasilia (two municipalities on Brasilia's outskirts – *Valparaíso* and *Cidade Ocidental*) and began to lay the groundwork for a similar initiative in Olinda in 2002. In the two Brasilia municipalities and Olinda, Mission:Children and POMMAR are already carrying out a scholarship program reaching a total of 150 families who work in public garbage dumps under sub-human conditions. Results of an evaluation of these programs will be available in early 2002 and will aid in further planning.

Through a strategic alliance established with the organization assisting the GOB eradication program in Bahia (VR Associates), POMMAR has defined a technical approach and tools that use geo-processing to aid in the mapping and monitoring of program activities and their impact. This method has been well received by local and national authorities (including the BNDES national development bank) and has evolved into a larger scope for broadened inter-institutional collaboration. Unprecedented working agreements were signed with the municipal governments of Salvador and Recife, with strong potential for a similar agreement with the Olinda government in the coming year. An important publication on this process and the products achieved to date will be produced in early 2002, providing visibility to the program and feedback to partner organizations.

Further, POMMAR is providing support to the National Forum for Child Labor Prevention and Eradication, complementing ILO/IPEC and UNICEF's financial contribution to the Forum activities, as well as initiating support to the state Forums in Bahia and Pernambuco. The National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (FNPETI) brings together 46 organizations and serves as the central forum for addressing this theme. FNPETI is a strategic partner of POMMAR in developing public policy guidelines and spurring debate among key players seeking greater cooperation and impact. POMMAR support has given important visibility to the efforts of the Forum and of its member organizations, as well as increasing its effectiveness by supporting administrative operations. The national and member state forums serve as important multi-sector mechanisms for monitoring public policy and promoting public awareness, though there are concerns that the impact of the National Forum may be falling short of project goals due to limitations in its political and executive capacities. This will also be subject to an important evaluation in early 2002 to determine investments in the mobilization and awareness-raising arena – still considered to be a necessary per se due to the complexities of urban child labor practices, including abusive domestic labor, garbage dumps, child prostitution and street vendors.

For additional information on the Child Labor area (page 10), see the section on 2002 Plans regarding the Child Labor program area (page 26), which provides further background as context to the strategies and activities planned for 2002.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Assistance

Expansion of the POMMAR HIV/AIDS program was formalized in mid-2001, with important prospects to build on POMMAR efforts to date in the HIV/AIDS prevention area as a cross-cutting area. In order to best determine the POMMAR focus in this new independent program area, national and international authorities and local NGOs were consulted in an extensive diagnosis of the pandemic impacting children and adolescents, as well as existing services to meet their needs. Results from these consultations and other baseline research was compiled and the resulting strategy is being finalized in early 2002 in consultation with USAID/Brazil and USAID/Washington.

Based on current indications, the targeted strategy will emphasize:

- prevention activities targeting adolescents;
- direct assistance to community-based institutions serving AIDS orphans and AIDS-impacted families; and
- capacity-building in health service sites to allow for improved health care for street children.

That said, POMMAR continued to support projects in the three Northeastern target cities with primary emphasis on prevention through direct service projects and special components of projects in other program areas of education and violence prevention. The projects with GAPA-Bahia and Bemfam-Ceará continued to be models of AIDS prevention (GAPA-Bahia and Bemfam-Ceará) and assistance to high-risk youth (Bemfam Ceará). In addition, a new HIV/AIDS prevention project was initiated with the Recife NGO *Gestos – Sorpositividade, Comunicação e Gênero*. These projects, described in greater detail in Attachment C, are both providing important prevention and assistance to street children and disadvantaged community youth and families, offering effective models for expansion and replication under the focused HIV/AIDS program area to be fully implemented in 2002-2003.

Further detail on the POMMAR strategy in HIV/AIDS Prevention and Assistance is described page 30 as part of program plans for 2002.

Key results in 2001 (linked to POMMAR Performance Indicators)

Key results linked to POMMAR indicators during the year 2001 include:

- ❑ 15,360 children and youth reached by POMMAR-supported organizations (nearly a 20% increase from the 12,462 reached in the year 2000);
- ❑ 3,332 children and youth reached directly by POMMAR-supported projects (a 23% increase from the 2,236 reached in the year 2000);
- ❑ 25,705 families members reached indirectly by POMMAR-supported projects (a 17% increase from the 21,210 reached in the year 2000);
- ❑ 552 public schools participating in program activities, reaching a total of 32,797 students and teachers;
- ❑ Approximately 400 organizations engaged in networks, involving 3,456 children and youth (CRIA/MIAC = 51 organizations and 2,550 C/Y; GACC/Rede = 16 organizations and 256 C/Y; NUTRA = 165 organizations and 650 C/Y); PE, BA and CE networks to combat sexual exploitation.

- ❑ 100% scholastic enrollment rate and an estimated 95% (pending final 2001 data collection report) passing rate among the children/youth served by the program;
- ❑ 56% (217) conclusion rate among the 393 youth enrolled in vocational training courses completed during 2001;
- ❑ 63% of these 217 youth were placed in income-generating activities (55% boys and 45% girls);
- ❑ 1,065 educational activities conducted (155 with direct support) by POMMAR-supported organizations in reproductive health, teen sexuality and HIV/AIDS prevention, reaching 22,924 participants – 14,483 youths, 6,115 additional families members, 1,632 youth-workers and teachers, and 694 youth-service and school directors – a substantial increase from previous years, as POMMAR-supported organizations increase their attention to health/AIDS-related needs;
- ❑ 3,766 youth received direct health services and 570 were referred to other health service-providers – a substantial increase from previous years, as POMMAR-supported organizations increase their attention to health/AIDS-related needs;
- ❑ 1,368 child- and adolescent-victims of sexual violence received legal aid and therapeutic counseling;
- ❑ 8 organizations documented their methodology for adaptation/replication among other organizations and practitioners; with 13 organizations conducting a total of 111 dissemination events (including documented methodologies from 2001 and previous years).

POMMAR-Supported Activities In Target Cities

Within POMMAR's strategic objective to improve the ability of at-risk youth to become healthy and productive citizens, strategic investments were made to strengthen prevention and protection services offered by NGOs and governmental programs, as well as to improve public policies and their implementation. While there is an increased level of investments from national and international donors – attributed in part to USAID's leverage effect through POMMAR – demands for services increased given population pressures and economic hardship that has taken its toll on poor children/families and the government's ability to implement effective social programs. POMMAR's strategy has focused on these problems, as well as opportunities and cultural resources to contribute to socio-economic development.

Following is an overview of activities in each of the four target cities of Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador, and Brasília.

Fortaleza

Fortaleza continues to suffer from growing poverty in the metropolitan area, limiting the ability of the economy and public sector to respond adequately, evidenced by insufficient public education, violence against children and youth, and inadequate health services. In regards to education, there is a low level of quality primary education, with many poor children failing to advance to the secondary level, or doing so with low scholastic preparation. Where youth are able to progress in their secondary education, they are rarely prepared to face new demands by society and especially in the job-market once they complete high school, unless they receive complementary educational support.

Many of these youth are also subject to violence in the domestic setting and in general, with violence among youth and also against youth by individuals and organized groups. Related to violence is the issue of sexual abuse in the home, which extends beyond the family and culminates in sexual exploitation often tied to local and international tourism. When sexual activity is initiated at an early and vulnerable age, often driven by childhood abuse at home, increased health risks are added to the other high risk factors – especially for girls – as targets for sexual exploitation (child prostitution).

As a result of these factors and the current array of state governmental initiatives local non-governmental organizations, POMMAR implemented local projects which emphasize complementary educational services with a multi-fold focus:

- educational services that use the arts as a mechanism for learning and citizen participation;
- vocational training and income-generation opportunities;
- reproductive health promotion and the prevention of STDs/AIDS;
- protecting youth against violence and sexual abuse.

POMMAR investments in 2001 continued to emphasize direct financial and technical support to direct service organizations, as well as networking and exchange among NGOs and governmental organizations. Investments were also made in capacity-building for NGOs and GOs.

Attachment C provides an overview of all projects supported during 2001.

Recife

Recife's high indices of poverty and exclusion are similar to Fortaleza and Salvador, presenting some Brazil's worst rates of violence, especially domestic violence and sexual exploitation. UNESCO placed Recife among the top four cities in Brazil in terms of violence (with São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo). Violence and sexual exploitation against girls is often associated with commercial sexual exploitation (child prostitution), also tied to local tourism as well as transportation routes in the interior and coast of the state. Lacking opportunities, girls often enter the labor market at a young age, working as domestic help and nannies under conditions of low pay, long hours and limited or no access to proper formal education.

Given the geographic spread of the urban population, there is a particular need to coordinate service and policy efforts across the municipalities that make up the metropolitan area of Greater Recife. However, Recife lacks effective networking among NGOs and government agencies, especially in terms of direct services.

As a result of these factors and the current array of local non-governmental organizations, POMMAR supported projects which primarily emphasize protection of youth against violence, combating sexual abuse and sex-tourism, providing complementary educational services, and special services (protection, education, health and psychological) for at-risk girls. POMMAR investments in 2001 emphasized financial and periodic technical support to direct service organizations, and targeted political and social mobilization addressing sexual abuse/exploitation. Limited efforts in vocational training opportunities for boys and girls have also been undertaken, as well as occasional investments in the arts-education area.

POMMAR also began implementing activities in the child labor area, establishing working relationships with the State Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor, the Municipal Government of Recife, and the Municipal Government of Olinda. To this end, a formal agreement was signed with the Municipal Government of Recife, and negotiations began with the Municipal Government of Olinda with good potential for a signed agreement in 2002.

Attachment C provides an overview of all projects supported during 2001.

Salvador

As in the other target cities, in addition to insufficient quality public services in health and education, violence and sexual exploitation are a reality for many Salvador children and youth. Child labor is a critical issue in Salvador where there is a high rate of working children engaged in exploitative labor activity in the informal sector. Salvador also has an array of strong NGOs and municipal programs, working to address these many demands. Many projects use culturally based elements – primarily Afro-Brazilian as well as Indian – such as strong cultural identity and expression in the performing arts (music, theater and dance) as a vehicle for engaging youth and offering innovative educational and vocational opportunities.

As a result of these factors and the array of demands and governmental and non-governmental initiatives, POMMAR supported projects in 2001 emphasizing complementary educational services (arts-education) and vocational opportunities for boys and girls, AIDS prevention, protecting youth against sexual abuse and violence, and also began implementing activities in the child labor area, establishing working relationships with the State Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Municipal Government of Salvador. To this end, a formal agreement was signed with the Municipal Government of Salvador. Finally, POMMAR investments in 2001 emphasized direct financial and technical support to individual service organizations and a major arts-education networks.

POMMAR investments in 2001 continued to emphasize direct financial and technical support to direct service organizations, as well as networking and exchange among NGOs and governmental organizations. Investments were also made in capacity-building for NGOs and GOs. Salvador continued to be an important city for POMMAR investment, offering innovations and effective practices relevant to other organizations and locations in Brazil.

Attachment C provides an overview of all projects supported during 2001.

Brasília

Brasília presents unique conditions faced by children and their families, both in the central area (*Plano Piloto*) and outlying areas (*Entorno*). With the planned development of the central area, outlying areas became the haven for the poor, moving in from neighboring states and other poor regions of the country, especially the Northeast. There is a lack of adequate services for this population, as in other major urban centers, associated with increasing violence on the streets that afflict abandoned children and youth.

In terms of local project activities, POMMAR support focused upon the City Park School as an on-going laboratory for services to especially high-risk children and youth. As described in the project summary section, the Park School was supported in a two-fold project to address institutional and curriculum strengthening, as well as vocational training with an income-generation component. The move of the POMMAR technical director to Brasília helped provide more consistent oversight and technical support to the school, as well as pursuing other collaborative linkages and program development in HIV/AIDS, Child Labor, Sexual Abuse/Violence and Education.

In the outlying *Entorno* region, POMMAR developed important projects in child labor eradication in two municipalities where extreme poverty is a harsh daily reality. Focusing on garbage pickers in two public dumps, POMMAR interventions were implemented in direct collaboration with its partners NGO, Mission:Children, providing a total of 100 families with scholarships and complementary support to enable them to place their underage working children in school. Using the Mission:Children methodology, in addition to the scholarship support to break the cycle of poverty-child labor, families were provided with technical support to create income-generation alternatives. The project is undergoing an evaluation in 2001/2002 to identify lessons learned and contribute to interventions in other garbage picker communities in Brazil, especially in POMMAR target-areas.

Brasília has broader strategic importance to POMMAR as a whole and to USAID due to the presence of federal agencies and international organizations. As POMMAR expanded work areas in 2000/2001 to include Child Labor Prevention and Eradication and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Assistance, the physical presence in Brasília has become increasingly important for POMMAR and USAID in the development and consolidation of strategic institutional partnerships. As noted in other sections of this report (especially regarding Networking/Collaboration with Donors/GOB – page 19 – and Project Management – page 39) as well as in previous years' reports, Brasília is important to POMMAR due to its proximity to USAID, the Mission:Children NGO, international organizations and GOB agencies. The strategic importance of the Brasília operation in relation to management and donor/GOB collaboration is addressed in these sections.

Attachment C provides an overview of all projects supported during 2001.

Organizations Receiving POMMAR Support in 2001

In addition to directly reaching 75 organizations and schools in service coalitions, POMMAR provided direct financial and technical support to a total of 18 NGOs in 2001, as well as technical assistance to several other youth-serving organizations and government entities through on-site support, exchanges and training activities. NGOs receiving direct financial and technical support included:

Fortaleza, Ceará

- *Associação de Choraís Infantis "Um Canto em Cada Canto"* -- "Song in Every Corner" Association of Youth Choirs [Program Area: Education]
- *Associação Menino Jesus da Praga/Tapera das Artes* -- Young Jesus Arts Association [Program Area: Education]
- *BEMFAM* -- Family Health and Well-Being Service [Program Area: HIV/AIDS]
- *EDISCA* -- Dance School for the Integration of Children and Adolescents [Program Area: Education / Vocational Training]
- *GACC/Rede pela Educação Profissionalizante* – Support Group for Impoverished Communities/Vocational Education Network [Program Area: Education / Vocational Training]

Recife, Pernambuco

- *Centro Brasileiro da Criança e Adolescente* - Casa de Passagem -- Passage House Children's Defense Center [Program Area: Violence Prevention / Education / Vocational Training]
- *Centro das Mulheres do Cabo* -- Cabo Women's Center [Program Area: Violence Prevention / Education / Vocational Training]
- *Coletivo Mulher Vida* -- Women's Life Collective [Program Area: Violence Prevention / Education]
- *Programa PAPAI* - Support Program for the Adolescent Father [Program Area: Health/AIDS / Violence Prevention]

Salvador, Bahia

- *ACOPAMEC* -- Parochial Center of the *Calabetão-Mata Escura* Community [Program Area: Violence Prevention]
- *Associação Picolino de Artes Circenses* -- *Picolino* Circus Arts Association [Program Area: Education / Child Labor Prevention]
- *CEDECA/Bahia* -- The Ives de Roussan Child and Adolescent Defense Center [Program Area: Violence Prevention]
- *CECUP* -- People's Education and Culture Center [Program Area: Child Labor Prevention and Eradication]
- *CRIA* -- Adolescent Reference Center [Program Area: Education]
- *GAPA/Bahia* -- AIDS Prevention and Support Group of Bahia [Program Area: HIV/AIDS Prevention]
- *Grupo Cultural Bagunção* -- Bagunção Cultural Group [Program Area: Education / Vocational Training]

Brasília, Federal

- *Escola dos Meninos e Meninas do Parque* -- Boys and Girls City Park School [Program Area: Education / Vocational Training]
- *Missão Criança* – Mission:Children [Program Area: Child Labor Prevention and Eradication]

Attachment C provides a description of these projects by city, including entity funded, contract number, purpose and highlights/challenges, principal program areas, funding amounts and funding period.

Networks, Collaboration with GOB and Donor Coordination

In the spirit of the two Brazilian legislative cornerstones on Child Rights and Social Welfare, POMMAR continued in 2001 its on-going contribution to implementing and strengthening several networks in the education and violence prevention areas, as well as working collaboratively with the GOB, Brazilian foundations and international donors.

These networks have become collective opportunities to develop new forms of managing and implementing policies and services, defining thematic content e methodologies, building public awareness and disseminating best practices and lessons learned. POMMAR has been instrumental in creating several coalitions and networks, such as Ceará State Arts in Education Network (*NUTRA*), the Salvador Artistic and Cultural Youth Exchange Movement (*MIAC*), state and local Networks Against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Pernambuco, Bahia and Fortaleza, and the Fortaleza Vocational Education Network. Further, new partnerships with strategic coalitions were established, such as with State and National Forums for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor, as well as the National AIDS NGO Forum (ENONG).

Following is an overview of POMMAR's 2002 activities with networks and coalitions:

The Salvador Artistic and Cultural Youth Exchange Movement (*MIAC*) network has been supported through the Salvador NGO, CRIA (Adolescent Reference Center) and served as fertile ground for creative proposals in arts-education, bringing together more than 200 organizations around the central theme of adolescence. In *MIAC*, the youth rethink their identity, their relation with the city, with their neighborhood, with their family, with friends and peers. Through the arts they are empowered to reconstruct their relations with others in terms of their place in social, economic and educational interactions. Support in 2001 led to new decentralization efforts in outreach to local communities through the arts in order to contribute to acceptance and inclusion of the youth in their own communities, schools and families. This effort culminated in the third annual festival (co-funded by *Maxitel* and the Bahia state government), entailing three days of participatory workshops and debates on education, health and child rights – issues brought to life through public debate and artistic presentations and workshops.

The Ceará State Arts in Education Network grew out of the First Ceará Arts-Education Meeting in 2000, when POMMAR brought together a number of collaborating partners to exchange experiences in the transformational potential of the arts when allied with education and efforts to include the disadvantaged in society. From this seed grew a network of 165 public and private organizations in Ceará state, dedicated to providing at-risk children and youth with the opportunity to design their goals for life and to actively participate in society through diverse artistic expressions of Northeastern Brazilian culture. In 2001 the second annual meeting (co-funded by the BNDES, the Ayrton Senna Institute and the Ceará state government; also co-coordinated by the POMMAR Ceará team) brought together 650 youth and educators who actively participated over three days. Following the *MIAC* example, the event's production crew included over 50 youth who were trained in cultural production aspects in the two months prior to the event, empowering them and giving them marketable skills.

Fortaleza was also benefited by POMMAR-supported technical support to create the Forum to Combat Sexual Violence Against Children and Adolescents. The work plan for the Forum is the State Plan to Combat Sexual Exploitation, a result of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Exploitation developed with POMMAR's technical support. Following the National Plan's work areas of communications, networking, mobilization, prevention & direct services, youth participation/empowerment and training, the state plan includes intensive training for 60 key professionals in this area and innovations in youth participation and empowerment.

Also in Fortaleza, a Public Debate Forum was created in conjunction with POMMAR and the important local newspaper, *O Povo*, as well as UNICEF and the CEDECA Child Defense Center to publicly debate issues related to children's rights through open facilitated discussions and reporting of debates in the *Povo* newspaper. This important and practical approach to citizen participation has been successful in stimulating and publicizing issues pertaining to children's rights and social development, addressing POMMAR's goal of mobilization and civic education. In 2001 ten debates were held involving an average of 30 people. The POMMAR team in Fortaleza also participated in on-going meetings, events and public debates regarding children's rights and services in the metropolitan area.

The Pernambuco State Network Against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation was revitalized in 2001 and once again began to demonstrate its capacity to coordinate advocacy efforts and services in prevention, legal aid and therapeutic support to children and youth who are victims of sexual abuse and child prostitution. The Network is playing an important role, with POMMAR's technical support in the development of Recife's municipal plan to combat sexual abuse and exploitation. POMMAR will monitor the Network's plans/activities in 2002 and seek continued collaboration within funding priorities and scope.

Also in Recife, POMMAR continued collaboration the ABRINQ Foundation locally in a coordination role of the volunteer dentist program *Adotei um Sorriso* (I Adopted a Smile) in Recife, which now links 16 volunteer dentists who provide complete free dental services for 16 children (a commitment until they reach 18 years of age). In 2001, the International Year of the Volunteer, POMMAR established a partnership with the State Dental Council has taken great interest and ownership in the initiative, including plans to involve dental students in on-site prevention efforts at youth NGOs.

Within the Child Labor program, POMMAR established a strategic partnership with national and state forums for the prevention and eradication of child labor. The National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor is a key partner organization of POMMAR in the implementation of the Child Labor Prevention and Eradication Strategy. As the central national network for public policy advocacy and public awareness campaigns, POMMAR co-funds the Forum along with key donors such as the ILO and UNICEF. Resources go to key institutional components, including the executive team and their networking activities through seminars and regional meetings with state Forums where POMMAR is active (NE Brazil), as well as campaigns, information dissemination and dissemination of lessons learned in combating abusive child labor (through publications and a video).

Also in Brasília, important institutional networking took place in the following areas:

- **Protection Against Sexual Abuse and Violence:**
Important alliances at the national level led to POMMAR's technical participation in developing the National Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, as well as technical involvement in the implementation of a new national initiative in 2001, the Sentinel Program. Further, POMMAR played a decisive role in promoting cross-sector collaboration in a national public awareness campaign on "sex-tourism" involving the federal tourism agency (*Embratur*) and the federal social welfare agency (*SEAS*) – in collaboration with World Vision and the World Tourism Congress (WTC).
- **Reproductive Health and STIs/AIDS Prevention:**
Important alliances at the national level included interaction with the Ministry of Health's AIDS program and other players in the governmental and non-governmental spheres. POMMAR expects to increase complementary efforts with national and local initiatives in 2002 within its AIDS prevention and care strategy.
- **Child Labor Prevention and Eradication:**
Important relationships were established and/or expanded with key actors such as the ILO, UNICEF, Mission Child (POMMAR's key partner in the program's implementation planned for 2001-2002), the National Forum to Eradicate Child Labor, and related GOB Ministries.

POMMAR continued other collaborative efforts with the GOB, as well as other Brazilian private sector and international donors. The Brazilian National Bank (BNDES) continued to be a strategic partner of POMMAR in 2001, involving technical staff in national meetings on decentralization at the municipal level and multi-sector strategies for local development, corporate responsibility and arts-education.

The inter-agency group for mobilization of resources, INTERAGE (involving POMMAR, Save the Children-UK, World Vision, Oxfam-UK, Catholic Relief Services and the Brazilian private sector C&A Institute) coordinated efforts to bring NGOs and companies closer together. INTERAGE developed new partnerships with the ETHOS Institute, the ABRINQ Foundation and Ashoka, which will bear fruit in 2002 through collaborative initiatives with Brazilian businesses and capacity-building for NGOs in fundraising targeting Brazilian companies.

Resources leveraged in Bahia state in 2002 with the telecommunications company, Maxitel, came to fruition in 2001 through funding to the Salvador NGOs, Picolino Circus Arts School and CRIA.

Dissemination and Replication

POMMAR continued efforts in 2001 to document and disseminate effective program-supported practices, utilizing participatory and evaluative processes that also contribute to institution-building objectives. To date a total of 13 effective methodologies have been documented and disseminated through diverse workshops and observational exchanges with other youth-service implementers.

The POMMAR experience to date has shown that successful documentation, dissemination and replication process demand substantial effort by the institution; requiring concrete investments in the management, programmatic, technical and policy spheres of the organization. To be truly effective, the process must go through phases of self-evaluation and constant reflection related to the institutional mission and its methods related to real demands for services and its capacity to meet them. While challenging for any organization faced with the daily demands for effective high-risk youth services and constant challenges related to sustainability, the process is especially critical for NGOs that seek to collaborate in a systematic fashion with the public sector, as well as present innovative methodologies and conduct on-going monitoring and evaluation.

In 2001, POMMAR tested the capacity of several organizations to semi-independently evaluate and document their methodology. The process proved to be slow and highly critical and, eventually, required external technical support. Without this support, it was not possible to ensure an effective process and guarantee important outcomes such as an institutional history, a conceptual base for its practice, and ultimately document its work methodology in a way that enables its adaptation/replication by others.

Given its objective of documenting and disseminating effective practices and methodologies, and in light of these inherent challenges, POMMAR's financial and technical investments allowed for several efforts during 2001 and continuing into 2002. Following are brief descriptions of eight such initiatives underway in 2001:

In **Fortaleza**, two initiatives progressed in conjunction with an arts-education project, *ACIC/Um Canto em Cada Canto* (Child Choirs Association – A Song in Every Corner) and with a youth-worker training program with the State University of Ceará (*UECE/IEPRO*). For the *ACIC* project, evaluative documentation and dissemination have been the focus of collaboration with POMMAR, evaluating and improving the practice of child and youth education and development through choirs. The product will be a publication in 2002 that details the practice of forming youth choir leaders in highly disadvantaged public schools, creating innovative relationships with the schools' curricula and teaching methods. The *UECE/IEPRO* experience in training youth workers/educators has been tracked through on-going curriculum evaluation by the university that has served to improve the course for the second group of eighty participants currently being trained in 2001/2002, as well as producing a video on this pioneering effort to improve at-risk youth services through an extension course normally inaccessible for these professionals.

In **Recife**, two initiatives advanced in 2001 with the *Casa de Passagem* (Passage House) project for girls victimized by sexual violence and abuse, and with the communications project implemented by the *Cabo Women's Center* (*Centro das Mulheres do Cabo*). With technical and financial support to the *Passage House*, a two-fold process is underway focusing on the *CENTRI* rehabilitative center for abused girls: creating a comprehensive database for the center's services to 360 girls (eventually extending to the full program and its 630 direct beneficiaries), as well as initiating a documentation process to be completed in 2002 which tracks the House's historic role in Recife's battle to combat sexual abuse and child prostitution to today's pioneering services and advocacy/networking activities. At the *Cabo Women's Center*, a manual was produced in partnership with UNICEF and the GOB Solidarity Training program, transmitting the concepts and teaching methodology behind the successful radio communications project. Distribution of the manual in disadvantaged public schools and at-risk youth serving organizations will begin in early 2002.

In **Salvador**, four projects advanced or began evaluative documentation processes, including the *CEDECA* Child Defense Center, the *ACOPAMEC* project for sexually abused girls, the *CRIA* (Integrated Reference Center for Adolescents) Youth Rights Movement in Arts-Education (*MIAC*), and the *Picolino* School for Circus Arts.

With the CEDECA Child Defense Center, a two-year process culminated with the consolidation of the original pilot project of comprehensive legal and counseling services for victims of sexual abuse/violence, now considered a model at the local and national levels. Evaluation and documentation of this core service also led to key institution-building efforts within the organization, as well as the establishment of pioneering NGO-public sector collaborative agreements with responsible municipal judicial and law enforcement agencies. With POMMAR's technical and financial support, this model was disseminated through seminars and training workshops, prompting of a range of reforms in related services among diverse players: juvenile justice judges, public attorneys, police, psychologists and social workers. Further, the project has served as a model for the country's first federally-funded public service network in this area – the Sentinel Centers. In early 2002, a publication on the CEDECA model will be completed, under the coordination of the president of the National Psychology Council.

The ACOPAMEC project for sexually abused girls – including victims of child prostitution – went to school on POMMAR-supported services in other NGOs that incorporate on-going counseling and arts-education within their youth services. Thus, as both a beneficiary of other experiences and subsequently a target for documentation and dissemination, the ACOPAMEC shelters improved services for this difficult population of abandoned girls by focusing on their potential in the arts, reinforced by continued therapy. The girls participated in activities at the CRIA Center and the *Picolino* school, providing them with a unique opportunity to break out of their shells away from the stigma that their own communities have placed on them as abandoned victims of sexual exploitation, thus building self-identity and self-esteem in previously unfound ways. The experience is currently being documented for publication and dissemination in 2002.

The CRIA (Integrated Reference Center for Adolescents) Youth Rights Movement in Arts-Education (MIAC), completing its fourth year since it was founded in partnership with POMMAR, continued its dissemination as a model arts-education coalition for other Brazilian locals such as Fortaleza (*NUTRA* – also supported by POMMAR) and São Paulo. In workshops, exchanges and its own annual festival (including the annual production of videos), the *MIAC* model has been well received and a plan for a broader evaluative documentation was developed for implementation in 2002. The proposed documentation and dissemination is under discussion with network members and collaborators, including UNESCO. Emphasis will be placed on two innovative aspects of the movement: youth empowerment ("*protagonismo juvenil*") and the transformational and educational potential of arts-education.

Finally, the Picolino School for Circus Arts project, which has ten years of experience and began its partnership with POMMAR in late 2000, offers strong potential as a model for educational activities and psychological support to street children. In 2001, POMMAR joined forces with the Bahia telecommunications company, *Maxitel*, to disseminate the school's talent in other parts of Bahia state. With a positive response, reinforced by the school's participation in a network of other similar youth projects in the circus arts, a proposal is under development for an evaluative documentation process and publication for implementation in 2002.

Training and Capacity-Building

Technical assistance and training were provided to grantees within the program objective of capacity-building and as part of on-going efforts in monitoring and project oversight. NGO partners received systematic technical assistance in technical and organizational areas provided by staff and local consultants, including strategic and institutional planning, project design, project feasibility and monitoring.

Grantees and collaborators also participated in training activities supported by POMMAR, addressing thematic areas as prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation/child prostitution; child labor; vocational training; arts-education; STDs/HIV/AIDS, adolescent health and sexuality and gender relations. A total of 568 training sessions were conducted for professionals and adolescents in 2001 through direct POMMAR-supported training interventions, as documented in the 2001 Data Collection.

In addition to this thematic/technical training, all grantees received guidance and technical assistance related to POMMAR's reporting (programmatic/technical and financial accounting) procedures. These technical assistance and training interventions led to improved technical and project management performance by grantees. However, the need remains for capacity-building in both technical and institutional areas each target city and requires continued interventions and investments in coming years – especially in relation to project management, thematic areas, and fundraising.

Attachment D provides a list of training activities supported and organized by POMMAR in 2001.

PLANNED SUPPORT TO NGOS AND MOBILIZATION EFFORTS IN 2002

POMMAR's strategy for investments in 2002 is based on the general objective of consolidating and strengthening projects which have demonstrated impact and offer potential for dissemination as successful practices, as well as funding parameters under the cooperative agreement between Partners of the Americas and USAID. POMMAR investments will allow for expansion in AIDS prevention/care and in child labor prevention/eradication, with continued gradual reduction of direct funding for activities in education/vocational training and combating violence.

Child Labor Eradication

POMMAR will continue implementation of the Child Labor Eradication strategy in 2002, contributing to the reduction of child labor in urban areas with specific emphasis on four of the "worst forms" of child labor as defined by the ILO: garbage pickers, domestic workers, street vendors and victims of child prostitution. That said, strategic changes were necessary in 2001 due to changes in the policy environment within which the program operates – these modifications are also reflected in the 2002 plan. Based upon successes of the federal Child Labor Prevention and Eradication Program (*PETI*) in rural areas, an urban version of the federal program (*PETI Urbano*) and other scholarship-based programs were developed and began massive implementation in many major urban areas throughout Brazil. Given the inclusion of three of the four POMMAR target cities (all but Fortaleza, since it was refused by the municipal government), the POMMAR strategy had to be revised to offer value-added investments to this growing program at local levels.

With this new scenario, a central program objective changed from developing and testing new methods for preventing and eradicating child labor in urban areas (based on the scholarship model), to monitoring and supporting the effective implementation of these programs at the local level in POMMAR target cities. Revised strategies include working partnerships and close collaboration with municipal governments, providing them with technical assistance and tools in implementing and monitoring the federal program.

Municipal governments, faced with the challenge of quickly implementing a large federal program (albeit with drastically reduced levels of scholarship support per family) to address the complex urban child labor reality need assistance with adequate planning among implementing agencies (including participatory methods with local communities), instruments to identify pockets of the worst forms of child labor and the most needy program beneficiaries, tools to monitor/evaluate the program's effective implementation, and new strategies and methods to integrate these programs with other areas such as health, education and social services.

To provide the necessary technical assistance to municipal governments and NGOs implementing scholarships programs, a strategic alliance has been developed with the Salvador geo-processing firm, VR & Associates. This key institutional partner is an experienced technical monitoring, mapping and information management firm that has collaborated closely with the GOB's Child Labor program (*PETI*) in the state of Bahia. The VR & Associates experience and methodology have been well received by local governments and forums, offering inexpensive technology-based tools (geo-processing) to monitor the implementation and impact of the program. In 2002, this effort will be advanced in the municipalities of Brasília (outskirts), Salvador, Lauro de Freitas (Salvador Metro area), Recife and Olinda (Recife Metro area).

Another core working partnership is also in operation with the Brasília-based NGO, Mission: Children, which developed the original scholarship model in Brasília under the leadership of the then governor, Cristovam Buarque, subsequent founder of the NGO. The partnership with Mission: Children covers all strategic aspects of the program, from implementation of the scholarships and education support projects, to technical cooperation with local governments, to networking and advocacy efforts. The partnership will continue at the national level and in target cities in 2002.

That said, the work plan with Mission: Children was also impacted by the *PETI Urbano* expansion. As a result, the focus has focused on working with local governments/NGOs and direct implementation the scholarship model in the Brasília outskirts, as mentioned above, and Olinda in the Greater Recife metro area – both in public garbage dumps. This partnership and related projects will be evaluated and strengthened in 2002.

The Mission: Children partnership has also played an important role in the technical assistance efforts of POMMAR with local municipalities, given its experience and track record with several local leaders in POMMAR cities, especially Recife and Brasília. Further, the Mission: Children has been an important ally for POMMAR and USAID as it establishes new political space in the national and local scenario.

Further, POMMAR is developing complementary activities with local NGOs to offer important components in education (after-school programs and vocational training) and economic development (economic alternatives for parents of working children, including vocational orientation and micro-credit) that reach groups targeted by governmental programs and POMMAR. In the complementary education component, POMMAR is developing projects with experienced local NGOs working with children subject to urban labor and involved in the federal *PETI* program, such as the *Projeto Axé* in the Lauro de Freitas municipality of Greater Salvador.

To address the program objective of mobilization and coalition-building, other important institutional relationships are in place at the national level with individual federal agencies, donors and other institutional actors, along with key networks (national and state coalitions). Within this networking and mobilization component, the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication has been a partner and received financial support in 2001. The National Forum serves as a strategic space for networking and disseminating the program with a diverse group of actors in this field. However, given some institutional changes underway in the Forum, POMMAR is reassessing this avenue in order to best meet this program objective at the national level and in support of state forums. The State Forums in Pernambuco and Bahia states will also continue to be local partners as well, along with the Bahian NGO, *CECUP*, that collaborated with POMMAR in 2001 by strengthening local councils and forums, developing related capacities of youth and implementing public awareness and mobilization efforts for dissemination and advocacy purposes.

In 2002, POMMAR will look to expand its partnerships, deepening the technical relationships with local governments and pursuing new partners with government (federal and local), international donors and Brazilian foundations, universities and private industry leaders.

Vocational Training and Education

POMMAR will continue to consolidate Education and Vocational Training projects and strengthen service networks in 2002, based on reduced resources requiring targeted more efforts, with an emphasis on developing tools for disseminating and replicating successful practices and advocating for effective public policy.

The area of **Vocational Training** and related market insertion continues to present challenges based on the educational deficit in the public school system and institutional limitations of implementing NGOs, as well as POMMAR's limited financial and technical resources and the age limitation of the POMMAR target population. With worsening economic conditions for Brazil and especially Brazil's poor, 2001 presented new challenges from previous years. As discussed in the section below on Monitoring and Evaluation (portion on Performance Indicators), POMMAR beneficiaries suffered a decline in completion rates of vocational training courses due to reduced funding and structural barriers in education and the marketplace. That said, there was a significant increase in youth placed in income generating activities, indicating that there is potential in alternative vocational preparation and training methodologies, such as workshops and hands-on experiences associated with existing projects in performing arts and culture.

These challenges were already present in 2000 and intensified in 2001, leading to modifications such as increased complementary educational components to compensate for public school deficiencies, as well as innovations in projects such as establishing incubators and clusters, also training youth in new market areas related to the performing arts, culture and fashion. With these modifications underway, plans for 2002 will continue to emphasize these new markets and the capacity of institutional partners to capitalize on such opportunities, as well as continuing to compensate for deficits in the public educational system. Another challenge to be confronted in 2002 is the legal framework for market entry of youth, as well as other legal and financial limitations within this age range and target population. Finally, POMMAR will work to overcome institutional barriers to collaborating with government programs in vocational training and youth employment. POMMAR will likely carrying out an evaluation for this program area as both a way to seek effective adjustments in existing projects, as well as a contribution to other non-governmental projects and governmental programs that encounter similar obstacles and difficulties.

In the area of **Education/Arts-Education**, important results during 2001 have paved the way for plans to strengthen the impact of service projects and networks within current funding limitations, also emphasizing the production of dissemination tools to multiply these effective models. In conjunction with other Brazilian and international donors and companies, POMMAR will make strategic investments in 2002 with many of the same implementing partners as in 2001. This area has proved to be diverse in its impact on children and youth in terms of their personal and formative development, complementing and accelerating their formal learning, building self-esteem, entering into new markets, and contributing methodologies to other program areas such as violence prevention and HIV/AIDS prevention. Further, it has proved to be a source of extensive and positive visibility for POMMAR and USAID in a variety of national and local forums.

Plans for 2002 will give priority to aspects such as vocational potential of artistic fields, including cultural productions and tourism, learning enhancements through the arts, citizen participation and social inclusion through cultural expressions, as well as documentation of effective practices and their dissemination/replication through networks, exchanges and training events. POMMAR has played a pivotal role in bringing Northeastern Brazilian organizations to the forefront locally and nationally, and will continue – in addition to directly funding projects – to do so in collaboration with major leaders/donors in the youth development field such as the BNDES, *Ayrton Senna* Institute, IDB, related municipal and state government agencies, and private companies.

Combating Sexual Exploitation and Violence Against Girls

As in the Education area, POMMAR will continue to consolidate Sexual Violence Prevention and Assistance projects and strengthen service networks in 2002, based on reduced resources requiring more targeted efforts, with an emphasis on developing tools for disseminating and replicating successful practices and advocating for effective public policy. As a critical and growing issue both nationally and internationally, steeped in cultural and economic factors that put children as victims of diverse forms of sexual abuse and exploitation, this continues to be an area of fundamental importance for POMMAR. Further, the development of new federal and local government programs to combat this ill, as described in previous sections, has prompted POMMAR staff and partner organizations to be called upon to provide guidance and technical assistance.

POMMAR will assist local networks in developing and implementing state/local versions of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Violence and Exploitation, as well as provide technical and financial assistance in its implementation, emphasizing the strategic areas of youth empowerment, mobilization campaigns, prevention and assistance. Model POMMAR-supported projects such as the CEDECA-Bahia legal advocacy and assistance project and the assistance projects of the *Casa de Passagem* and the *ACOPAMEC Casas Lares* will be strengthened and further disseminated in other cities in Brazil.

In addition, strategic alliances with local/state/federal agencies and other donors such as the Swedish World Children Fund, World Vision and Save the Children (both UK and Sweden) will continue in the form of co-funding projects, service networks and public awareness/mobilization campaigns (including the creation of a seal for businesses that refuse to accept any form of sex tourism in their establishments). POMMAR will also evaluate the outcomes of the 2nd international meeting on child sexual abuse and sex tourism (Yokohama, Japan – December 2001) to align efforts with international and Brazilian follow-on to this important event that followed the first landmark meeting in Stockholm in 1996.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS and STIs

POMMAR has had success in implementing HIV/AIDS and STDs prevention and services in previous years with financial and technical support to local NGOs, with an emphasis on complementing other service projects and also developing HIV/AIDS prevention projects centered on youth participation as multipliers and prevention agents. Increased resources from the USAID HIV/AIDS program (vs. previous DCOF funds) came on stream in the second half of 2001, tied to very specific focus. Thus, the POMMAR team worked to develop a new and comprehensive strategy for initial implementation in 2001 and full implementation in 2002, benefited by the availability of bridge funds from the DCOF funding already in hand. That said, the fact that these resources may not be renewed in future years has led POMMAR to consider existing prevention and care initiatives as the best source for investing these strategic funds.

Based on extensive consultation with key national and international players, as well as local NGOs with a track record in the area, the strategy for 2002-2003 is near completion and will be finalized in early 2002. Based on the draft of the strategy and action plan, priority will be given to prevention, humane assistance and control where there is direct contribution to the reduction of HIV transmission and to the improvement in the condition of those children/youth and their families directly impacted by the pandemic. This will require methods that are well developed and readily adaptable at the local level, effectively leveraging complementary human, institutional and financial resources of the community, NGOs, government and other donors. Following USAID guidance, the strategy will reflect the stage of the epidemic and the distribution of those most likely to be contaminated by or transmit the HIV virus.

As stipulated by USAID, resources are divided into two focal areas: prevention and care/assistance. In the prevention component, building on POMMAR's positive experience to date, emphasis will be on strengthening and innovating in educational and preventive methodologies and technologies. These interventions will closely monitored such that results can be measured regarding the changes in behaviors of youth vis a vis HIV/AIDS transmission. Interventions will target communities and schools with systematic programs for debate and information dissemination. It should be noted that a portion of the funds for prevention will be destined to benefit programs in Southern Brazil, where the pandemic has spread in spite of considerable investments and economically favorable conditions locally (the South being more developed than the Northeast from an economic perspective). In the South, lessons learned from the Northeast will be presented for adaptation and implementation in that region.

In the assistance component, POMMAR will focus on expanding and improving for children ages 0-12, who are directly impacted by HIV/AIDS as either HIV positive or living with HIV positive/AIDS patients in their family environment. Priority will be given to innovative projects in HIV/AIDS care and assistance, through support to meaningful enhancements of existing projects and to pilots of new initiatives.

The full POMMAR HIV/AIDS strategy and work plan will be presented to USAID in February of 2002.

Implementing Partners for 2002 in POMMAR Target Cities

Based on these parameters, existing resources and the strategic objectives, currently planned project investments in each city include:

Fortaleza

Vocational Training and Education:

Vocational Education Network – vocational training and income-generation for teen girls and boys through a coalition of NGOs and GOs;

EDISCA/Escola de Dança e Integração Social – continuity for prevention and education for girls, with health and vocational training components;

Taperas das Artes – arts-education and civic education using music (also in collaboration with local Partners of the Americas chapter);

Um Canto em Cada Canto – arts-education and civic education using music;

Arts-Education Network – training and exchanges among NGOs and GOs that use the arts as mechanisms for citizen participation/civic education, health promotion and vocational preparation.

HIV/AIDS:

BEMFAM/CE – reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention services in the urban center of Fortaleza, as well as collaborative efforts in training and service provision with other grantees/local partners;

ISDS (Health and Social Development Institute) – arts-education/theater based prevention project for schools and communities;

Communication & Culture – support to the “Equal to Equal” youth empowerment, leadership and communication project in HIV/AIDS prevention.

Protection of Girls Against Sexual Abuse and Violence:

CEDECA-CE – support to this defense center’s legal and counseling services for victims.

Recife

Protection of Girls Against Sexual Abuse and Violence:

Casa de Passagem – continuity of prevention and education for girls at risk;

CENDHEC – strengthening of this defense center’s legal and counseling services for victims.

In HIV/AIDS:

PAPAI – interventions with adolescent fathers/couples, emphasizing STDs/AIDS prevention and gender relations/non-violence (start-up in October 2000);

GESTOS – training of peer counselors and multipliers;

BEMFAM/PE – training of youth health promotion agents in reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention;

Viva Rachid – humanized care to HIV-positive families and children.

Vocational Training and Education:

Centro das Mulheres do Cabo – technical support for spin-off of education/vocational project in radio;

Cultural/Arts Education Groups such as Darwê Malungo, Cepoma, Em Cena and Balé Afro Majê Molê – periodic support of methodological exchanges.

Eradication of Child Labor:

Municipal Government of Recife – technical and complementary financial support for monitoring and evaluating implementation of *PETI Urbano* and Scholarship programs;

Municipal Government of Olinda – technical and complementary financial support for monitoring and evaluating implementation of *PETI Urbano* and Scholarship programs (focus on public garbage dumps);

State Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor – coalition building and public awareness campaigns (focus on garbage pickers, domestic labor and child prostitution).

Salvador**Vocational Training and Education:**

CRIA/MIAC (Integrated Adolescent Reference Center / Exchange & Movement for Arts-Education and Human Rights) – art-education network using theater and other art forms with public schools, NGOs and GOs;

Grupo Cultural Bagunção – educational and vocational development run by youth leaders using music and dance;

Escola Picolino – educational and vocational development using the circus arts;

HIV/AIDS:

GAPA-BA (Support Group in AIDS Prevention) – training project for youth and youth-serving educators related to reproductive health, STIs and HIV/AIDS prevention;

ISC (Collective Health Institute) – training of youth health promotion agents in reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention;

CAASAH – humanized care to HIV-positive families and children;

Our Lady of Conception Institute – humanized care to HIV-positive families and children.

Protection of Girls Against Sexual Abuse and Violence:

CEDECA/BA (Defense Center for Children and Adolescents) – continuity in mobilization efforts to combat sexual exploitation and development of legal services for children/youth victims of violence and abuse; also institutional strengthening efforts with this defense center.

Eradication of Child Labor:

Municipal Government of Salvador – technical and complementary financial support for monitoring and evaluating implementation of *PETI Urbano* and Scholarship programs; Projeto Axé – educational and vocational programs for street children/vendors in the *Lauro de Freitas* municipality of Greater Salvador; State Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor – coalition building and public awareness campaigns (focus on domestic labor and child prostitution).

Brasília**Vocational Training and Education:**

City Park School – potential continuity of two-fold support to educational services for street children and specific training in arts/decorative products using wood residues.

Eradication of Child Labor:

Missão Criança (Mission:Children) – implementation and monitoring of the scholarship program in Brasília outskirts, plus national level advocacy and dissemination efforts; National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor – national level advocacy and dissemination efforts.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

The POMMAR team made new efforts in 2001 to reach goals regarding visibility of the program and for USAID locally, nationally in Brazil, and in the U.S. as well. In response to these common objectives, POMMAR worked harder in 2001 to increase visibility and recognition through the following activities:

A photo exhibit of key POMMAR-supported projects in the four target cities, with the assistance of an outstanding professional photographer, Mila Petrillo, was developed in 2001 and was exhibited in the cities of São Paulo (Latin American Arts Biennial), Fortaleza (Second Annual Arts-Education Seminar) and Orlando, Florida (Partners of the Americas Annual International Convention).

A new POMMAR publication was produced – entitled “Every Color Needs Light” – covering the six years of POMMAR activities and accomplishments in the NE and Brasília. The publication is a high quality piece, depicting POMMAR’s and USAID’s accomplishments through descriptions, statistics and stunning photographs.

POMMAR staff worked with local media to increase coverage and visibility for its activities, particularly in the print media. For example, in Fortaleza a Forum was created in conjunction with POMMAR and the important local newspaper, *O Povo*, to debate issues related to children’s rights. In Recife, the visit by the U.S. DCM, Christopher Orozco, received local media coverage.

The Partners of the Americas newsletters in 2001 and its 2000 annual report highlighted POMMAR stories. A special edition/insert in 2001 gave extensive coverage and visibility to POMMAR, that was widely distributed in the U.S. and Latin America/the Caribbean.

POMMAR staff closely monitored grantee/collaborator publications to recognize POMMAR/USAID-Partners involvement, such that the program and organizational names are properly included in all publications and references. In the case of POMMAR-funded publications, production is closely managed and contracts formalize this important pre-condition for approving USAID-funded publications.

Finally, POMMAR has made improvements to the website page within the Partners of the Americas site, which has links to a variety of sites in the U.S. and Brazil, and is studying options in 2002 for an expanded page with links to other sites in Brazil.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

POMMAR has worked extensively with USAID and internally to improve its indicators as well as its data collection tools and system. POMMAR closely monitors projects and networks in relation to the key program indicators defined in conjunction with USAID. Project data from 2001 was collected through the application of an in-depth questionnaire, supported by reports from grantees and on-site project monitoring. The preliminary report is attached and final report is forthcoming for submission to USAID.

POMMAR Performance Indicators:

Purpose:	IMPROVE THE ABILITY OF AT-RISK CHILDREN AND YOUTH TO BECOME PRODUCTIVE AND HEALTHY CITIZENS
Indicator #1:	Percentage of program-assisted youth that find legitimate, income-generating work
Indicator #2:	Number of program-assisted youth that request and receive health-related services
Intermediate Result #1:	Society engaged in Decreasing Violence Against Youth
Indicator #1.1:	Number of grievance cases lodged and monitored by children and adolescent advocacy groups
Indicator #1.2:	Number of victimized youth referred to legal and rehabilitation services
Intermediate Result #2:	Educational Preparation of Program-Assisted Children and Youth Increased
Indicator #2.1:	Percentage of program-assisted youth promoted to the next school grade
Indicator #2.2:	Percentage of program-assisted youth that complete vocational training courses
Intermediate Result #3:	Awareness of Health-Related Behavior by Program-Assisted Youth Increased
Indicator #3.1:	Number of community-level organizations that offer reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information and referrals to program-assisted youth
Indicator #3.2:	Number of at-risk youth and their families, educators and NGO/GO staff that participate in RH/HIV/AIDS training sessions, workshops and informational activities
Intermediate Result #4:	Dissemination and Adoption of Lessons Learned and Successful Approaches
Indicator #4.1:	Number of viable models/strategies developed and tested
Indicator #4.2:	Number of national and international dissemination events
Indicator #4.3:	Number of models/strategies adopted by others

2001 Data Collection Results

Attachment A provides the 2001 Project Monitoring and Data Collection (Preliminary Version) the central 2001 monitoring and data collection tool produced by the POMMAR team, tracking the performance indicators (listed above) to project data for collection with grantees. POMMAR will provide USAID with a detailed analysis in February 2002, including evaluative data and narrative text.

Attachment B provides the POMMAR Performance Indicators and Targets Through 2001 the annual quantitative tracking of POMMAR performance indicators and targets through 2001. It should be noted that indicators and targets were modified in 1998, thus several new indicators were added at that time with 1998 serving as the base year. Following is a preliminary analysis of the 2001 performance indicators.

Preliminary analysis of 2001 data collected show positive progress in POMMAR results vis a vis performance indicators. From an overall quantitative perspective, the NGOs supported in 2001 increased their capacity to reach POMMAR beneficiaries, reaching a total of 15,360 direct beneficiaries in 2001 vs. a total of 12,462 in 2000. Another important result is the increase in the number of families reached for a total of 25,705 indirect beneficiaries in 2001 vs. a total of 21,210 in 2000. Further, the number of schools reached also increased, making up part of the overall increase in outreach to families, communities and schools.

Among the results related to specific performance indicators are:

In Education and Income Generation:

- ❑ An increase from 2001 in the percentage of vocationally trained youth that entered into legitimate income-generating activities – although there was a decrease in the percentage of youth completing vocational training courses (see below);
- ❑ Maintenance of the higher than average passing rate in schools was maintained for project-assisted youth;
- ❑ A sharp decrease in the percentage of youth completing vocational training courses – in spite of the increased market insertion rate, problems in the Fortaleza Vocational Training Network led to fewer youth completing courses (see Education program area description and 2002 plan for more information on causes and remedies).

In STD/AIDS and Reproductive Health:

- ❑ Maintenance of the number of program-assisted youth that received health services (STD/AIDS and reproductive health);
- ❑ An increase in the number of youth, family members and educators/youth workers participating in educational activities regarding STD/AIDS prevention and reproductive health promotion;
- ❑ A drop in the number of organizations providing information and referrals for youth regarding STD/AIDS prevention and reproductive health promotion – while the number of participants in educational activities grew, along with the number of youth referred to health services, fewer organizations assisted youth in this area (POMMAR will increase investments in this area in 2002 and further investigate the cause of this decline – see HIV/AIDS program area description and 2002 plan for more information on causes and remedies.

In Sexual Abuse and Violence:

- ❑ A significant increase in the number of sexual violence cases identified/registered (denouncements) and assisted by supported organizations;
- ❑ A significant number of these sexual violence cases received legal aid and/or therapeutic support.

As discussed above in the section on 2002 Planning, POMMAR planning for 2002 will address the difficulties experienced in the vocational and HIV/AIDS area. In vocational training, an evaluation of the Fortaleza experience is planned with a potential for strategic and more effective investments in this historically important area for POMMAR. In addition, the HIV/AIDS strategy for 2002 will enable increased education, prevention and assistance in this area, both from a quantitative and qualitative perspective.

Further efforts will be made in 2002 to strengthen POMMAR indicators and expand data collection and analysis, reviewing current indicators and targets for possible modification and improving the program database for project information and related data and interpretative reports. POMMAR staff will work with USAID to strengthen these important inputs for the program per se and for the USAID Results Framework.

POMMAR Data Base

To improve upon the data collection and monitoring process, POMMAR progressed in expanding the database as an important information management tool to track project data and performance. Fields were expanded and in the coming months an increased report capacity will be in effect. All POMMAR-supported organizations are tracked in the database, though there is a need to expand the ability to track institutional and technical capacities. These enhancements have aided in conducting the annual data collection process, allowing for the documentation of project activities in relation to performance indicators. Further enhancements and upgrades will be made in 2002.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The POMMAR team has evolved significantly over the seven years of implementation, albeit remaining streamlined given the scope and breadth of its activities, and building upon modifications to its management and operational structure made in 2000.

The current management structure is as follows:

- Project Director: Stuart A. Beechler (Recife, PE) – supported by Technical Consultant Eliane Bispo, Technical Consultant Marlova Dornelles (PT – Child Labor area), Administrative and Financial Assistant, Lia Marques, and Certified Accountant, José Breda
- Technical Director: Rita Ippolito (relocated in early 2001 to Brasília, DF) – supported by Technical Advisor, Adriana França
- AIDS Program Coordinator: Suely Andrade (Brasília, DF)
- Child Labor Program Coordinator: Andrea Bolzon (Brasília, DF)
- Fortaleza Local Coordinator: Graça Gadelha (Fortaleza, CE) – supported by Technical Consultants Eveline Correa and Rosário Ferreira (PT), and Administrative Assistant, Magna Sampaio
- Salvador Technical Coordinator: Carla França (Salvador, BA) – supported by Technical Consultant Thaís Dumet (PT – Child Labor area), Administrative Assistant, Adenira Freitas.

Mr. Beechler is responsible for overall project management as the chief of party. He is directly supported by Ms. Ippolito in program development/monitoring and institutional representation/networking. The POMMAR team is managed by the Partners of the Americas' senior management, which is also supported in-country by Partners' representative, Mr. Elmer Ponte (Director of *Transforma*).

The project management functions are divided into three general areas:

- Financial Management and General Administration – budgetary and financial management/planning, proposal development, reporting, personnel management, office management, strategic planning, coordination with USAID, Partners/W and *Transforma*;
- Project Oversight and Monitoring – project development, project and program evaluation, strategic planning, technical oversight of projects, training and other capacity-building/dissemination activities, supervision of technical consultancies;
- Representation and Networking – partnerships and alliances with Brazilian governmental organizations/representatives, coordination with donors and alliances, coordination of major events and publications, communications, marketing and media relations.

To respond to new institutional and program coordination demands – primarily driven by the two new program areas of Child Labor and AIDS – POMMAR moved to establish an office in Brasilia in 2001, transferring the Technical Director (Ms. Ippolito) from the Salvador office, and subsequently Technical Advisor (Ms. A. França). The primary role of the Brasilia office is to provide for a constant institutional presence in the nation's capital, coordinating more closely with USAID and enabling technical and institutional interaction with government agencies and international organizations. Plans are to increase the physical office space in 2002, providing more adequate operational resources for the increased staffing under the expanded areas of HIV/AIDS and Child Labor.

Local coordinators also continue to play an important role in implementing and overseeing the technical aspects of the program. While the long-standing Fortaleza coordinator (Ms. Gadelha) continued to manage and expand activities locally, as well as participating various in program-wide and institutional activities during the year, the Salvador office went through significant changes with the transfer of Ms. Ippolito and Ms. A. França. Technical support to local projects has continued through continuity of the local technical consultant (Ms. C. França), however there was a break in the continuity of a more strategic presence in the city. The revised structure of the local operation in Salvador, along with oversight by the project director and technical director, is being assessed to determine the most feasible structure for providing adequate support to local projects and networking.

Increased funding and financial project oversight also provoked improvements in the financial control of sub-recipients. The in-country financial control of sub-recipients was transferred from Brasília (under the Partners Brasil/ABCA office) to Recife in 2000 and became fully operational in 2001. Tools and procedures for financial management of sub-recipients were greatly improved in 2001, also providing funded entities with technical support in the budget management and accounting of local projects. This was made possible with the upgrading of the staff in Recife to include an administrative assistance with strong financial background and an experienced part-time financial consultant (CPA under Brazilian standards) to carry out these expanded functions under the supervision of the project manager.

While the establishment of the Brasília office, upgrading of the Recife team and the maintenance of teams in Fortaleza, Recife and Salvador has increased the cost of local operations, POMMAR has managed to remain within the amount allocated for total direct costs for operations under the USAID budget. This has been accomplished through cost containment in local operations and in other line items, so as to maintain the full amount budgeted for sub-grantee activities.

From a senior management perspective, Partners of the Americas (POA) office/staff in Washington, DC increased its involvement in POMMAR in 2001. A greater level of effort for the program was enabled by establishing a backstopping role for Ms. Anabella Bruch, a POA senior staff member responsible for the youth and agricultural program areas at POA with extensive experience managing USAID-funded programs. Ms. Bruch visited the program in 2001, participating in a three-day workshop and visiting projects. POA's Director of Finance, Pablo Paz y Miño, and President, Malcolm Butler, also visited Brazil in 2001 meeting with USAID Mission Director, visiting projects and meeting with staff to become familiar with POMMAR and strengthen the program and its management.

Attachment A

2001 Project Monitoring and Data Collection (Preliminary Version)

Attachment B

POMMAR Performance Indicators and Targets Through 2001

Attachment C

2001 Descriptive Overview of POMMAR-Supported Projects

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

1

F O R T A L E Z A

NGO/ENTITY (POMMAR Project Number)	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
EDISCA - (Escola de Dança e Integração Social para Criança e Adolescente) School for Dance and Social Integration of Children and Adolescents (BR-410-01-004)	<p><i>Dance - Movement for Life</i></p> <p>Support the social, educational and psychological activities of the school; implementation of a pre-professional training component related to dance and fitness.</p> <p>Emphasis in 2001 was placed on financial and technical support to activities towards ensuring the girls' success in the public schools (using informatics as a core instrument) and in health services, as well as technical support in targeted organizational aspects (HR). Within the educational area, also support to the performing arts capacity-building of the girls in relation to dance, theatre and choir.</p> <p>Challenges include the need to further improve methods of tracking progress and impact, as well as documenting methodological advances. This outcome will serve both the M&E needs of EDISCA, as well as others that use the EDISCA model (NGOs and public schools). Another challenge is the need to work with the external health services network in order to increase such access and quality for the girls served; part of this challenge is indeed advocating to expand and improve available public services.</p>	Vocational Training Education Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 423 girls and boys (ages 6-18) • 10,575 family, school & community members 	US\$35,000 --- Sept/01 - Aug/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

2

F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY (POMMAR Project Number)	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
EDISCA - (Escola de Dança e Integração Social para Criança e Adolescente) School for Dance and Social Integration of Children and Adolescents (BR-410-00-002)	<p><i>Dance - Movement for Life</i></p> <p>Support the social, educational and psychological activities of the school; implementation of a pre-professional training component related to dance and fitness; creation of an institutional video.</p> <p>EDISCA continued to be the principal model, locally and nationally, for arts-education projects with solid educational, vocational and health services for children. This has been recognized by many donors, including the IDB, BNDES, and Ayrton Senna Institute – all important partners of POMMAR I support to EDISCA and efforts to disseminate and replicate its methodologies.</p> <p>The technical support through a focused consultancy, provided within the institution-building objective, has helped EDISCA grow from an administrative and management perspective towards greater sustainability.</p> <p><i>For further highlights, see previous description of EDISCA (BR-410-01-004) as the two contracts provided continuity during the calendar year.</i></p>	Vocational Training Education Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 423 girls and boys (ages 6-18) and 10,575 family, school & community members 	US\$60,000 --- Apr/00 - Apr/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

3

F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY (POMMAR Project Number)	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Rede de Formação Profissionalizante / Grupo de Apoio a Comunidades Carentes / Sociedade Executiva Global Vocational Training Network / Support Group for Low-Poor Communities / Global Executive Society (BR-310-99-001)	<p><i>Vocational Training Working Group</i></p> <p>Vocational training within a network of 25 NGO and GOs, led by two local NGOs, providing technical courses for youth and educators. This innovative project evolved to offer productive options for trained youth, ranging from bakery to informatics to decorative recycled paper products. It also offers options in collective, cooperative and independent micro-enterprise activities.</p> <p>Emphasis in 2001 was on the implementation of incubators as a central component, engaging 40 of the trained youth in systematic production and income generation. Other notable aspects of this project include a comprehensive formative curriculum, youth empowerment and participation components, and the inclusion of NGOs that are working with some of POMMAR's most at-risk beneficiaries (victims of sexual exploitation).</p> <p>While POMMAR/other donors see this as a project with great potential, legal barriers and financial and institutional challenges remain. Difficulties in securing adequate new funding weakened the commitment of several institutional members project and led to some attrition in 2001. Further, a split between the two managing NGOs led to a break in leadership and project management, requiring increased direct POMMAR participation. The project will go through an extensive evaluation in 2002, aimed at providing lessons learned for this project and others seeking to overcome the obstacles for at-risk youth in the marketplace.</p>	Vocational Training Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 164 adolescent boys and girls (ages 14-18) and 150 family members 43 schools 	US\$52,000 --- Sep/99 - Mar/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

4

F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
BEMFAM - (Sociedade Civil do Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil) Civil Society for the Well-Being of the Family in Brazil (BR 610-01-004)	<p><i>Humane Care for Children and Adolescents that Live in the Streets of Fortaleza</i></p> <p>Serve street children by training health professionals and coordinating services between key youth organizations, emphasizing HIV/AIDS and STD among street children in Fortaleza's downtown area and poor very communities.</p> <p>Emphasis in 2001 was on expanding services to serve high demand (surpassing the target of 200 youth) both in prevention and ambulatory care. A beneficiary study was conducted in 2001, giving important information for improving methodological approaches. The project also trained educators/youth-workers from non-health service projects on prevention and referral procedures.</p> <p>Accomplishments have demonstrated the vital need to continue services in sexual and reproductive health, emphasizing STDs and HIV/AIDS prevention and care for extremely vulnerable youth. This project serves as a reference in the expanded HIV/AIDS program.</p> <p>Challenges include expanding referral options and improving access to/quality of these public health services. Also need to improve the capacity of other NGOs and GOs to implement prevention and follow-on activities, as well as better document and monitor methodologies. Finally, better addressing related service issues for this population, such as violence, and required referrals remains a challenge.</p>	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 460 boys and girls • 11,500 family and community members 	US\$20,000 --- Aug/01 - Jul/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
BEMFAM - (Sociedade Civil do Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil) Civil Society for the Well-Being of the Family in Brazil (BR 610-99-002)	<i>Humane Care for Children and Adolescents that Live in the Streets of Fortaleza</i> Improve services for street children by training health professionals and coordinating services between key youth organizations, emphasizing HIV/AIDS and STD among street children in Fortaleza's downtown area and poor very communities. <i>For highlights, see previous description of BEMFAM (BR-610-01-004) as the two contracts provided continuity during the calendar year.</i>	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 460 boys and girls • 11,500 family and community members 	US\$20,000 --- Jul/99 - Jan/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

6

F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
ACIC - Associação de Corais Infantis – Um Canto em Cada Canto Child Choirs Association – A Song in Every Corner (BR 710-01-002) (BR 710-01-002)	<p><i>Improving Quality Through Exchanges, Evaluation and Documentation</i></p> <p>The project benefits youth between the ages of 7 and 12 years, using music (choirs) to develop citizenship, social skills and academic performance. The association includes choir leaders and educators from the 125 groups serving disadvantaged youth in the state of Ceará (including 25 groups in Fortaleza).</p> <p>POMMAR support enabled a workshop for choir leaders and educators; exchanges of arts/musical educators (including with the POMMAR grantee organization in Salvador, <i>Escola Pracatum</i>); and an in-depth evaluation, documentation and dissemination/training effort to other youth-serving organizations and public schools, as well as improve its own practices – in line with POMMAR's objectives in disseminating successful practices and lessons learned. Further, support went to the production of a successful musical for theater.</p> <p>Challenges include completion of the comprehensive documentation of the <i>ACIC</i> methodology and its dissemination in Ceará state and nationally. In addition, the organization will need to strengthen its attention to networking with other entities, as well as managerial capacity-building.</p>	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,700 boys and girls in public schools (indirect beneficiaries) 	US\$30,000 --- Jan/01 - Dec/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

7

F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Associação Menino Jesus da Praga – Tapera das Artes Boy Jesus Association – Arts Center (BR-710-01-005) (BR-710-01-003) (BR-710-00-001)	<p><i>Improving the Quality of Services</i></p> <p>Tapera initially adapted the EDISCA methodology to complementary education programs with youth from the high-risk community, reaching children (ages 7-12) through after-school educational services emphasizing the arts and music.</p> <p>With this strengthened base, services were expanded to directly reach more youth (from 120 to 300). The project grew into a model for a municipal program, incorporating the arts in multiple aspects of the public education system. POMMAR support also allowed for an unprecedented presentation of the artistic theater product in São Paulo. The project won the UNICEF-Itaú Annual Award in late 2001.</p> <p>Challenges include institutional strengthening to keep up with the growth in activities and visibility, as well as strengthening activities initiated in 2001 in outreach to families and health promotion. Another challenge is creating stronger ties between the artistic content and the educational objectives of the organization and its services to at-risk children and youth.</p>	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 boys and girls • 1,130 family members • 11 schools 	US\$32,500 --- Oct/00 - Fev/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

8

F O R T A L E Z A				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
UECE (Universidade Estadual do Ceará) -- Escola de Cidadania State University of Ceará – Citizenship School (BR-310-01-002) (BR-310-01-004)	<p>The Citizenship School Project was developed in late 2000, with the State University of Ceará (UECE) as the first action under the working agreement between UECE and POMMAR/USAID and in collaboration with the Ceará State Labor Department. In 2001 this innovative project completed the training of 80 professionals from 20 youth-serving organizations, initiating a second class for another 80 (with a long-term goal of reaching 400 professionals and volunteers).</p> <p>These adult “students” work directly with high-risk youth, receiving valuable training that addresses a major need to improve the technical skills of these dedicated yet often under-trained professionals. Results in 2001 demonstrated the importance of and commitment quality services for the disadvantaged through the upgrading of youth worker skills. Further, this initiative stimulates the State University to increase its involvement in social development issues. The experience has been documented and an engaging video was produced.</p> <p>Challenges include the need to track and evaluate the performance of trained youth workers, providing needed supervision and follow-on training. Further, there is a need to build on this experience to propose a universal curriculum for training professionals in the at-risk youth field.</p>	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 youth-serviing professionals 	US\$11,000 --- Jan/00 - Dez/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

9

R E C I F E				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Centro das Mulheres do Cabo Cape Women's Center (BR310-00-001)	<p><i>Youth Communicators: Training for Adolescents:</i> Grass-roots education, mobilization and vocational training project for 30 adolescent girls and boys. Training includes complementary education (tutoring, etc.), capacity-building in life skills and technical skills training in radio communications, as well as experience with local community-based radio stations. Also reaches additional area youth and families through radio programs address youth-oriented thematic issues such as the defense of and human rights affecting children, adolescents and families.</p> <p>Emphasis in 2001 included post-training continuity for trainees in community radio programs (8 stations), reaching over 20 municipalities in the Recife area and outskirts. The project was a finalist in the UNICEF-Itaú Annual Award, in the category of outstanding activities that complement formal education. A project manual was produced and has been incorporated in five public schools programs.</p> <p>The principal challenge remains the project's sustainability, though the manual has been expanded and will serve as a tool for raising additional support for continuity.</p>	At-Risk Girls Education/ Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 adolescent girls and boys trained ▪ 192 boys and girls in disadvantaged public schools ▪ Families and community members as community radio listeners 	US\$19,000 --- Feb/00 - Nov/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

10

R E C I F E				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Centro Brasileiro da Criança e do Adolescente - Casa de Passagem Brazilian Child and Adolescent Center – Passage House (BR-410-01-001) (BR-410-01-006)	<p><i>Fashion Atelier for At-Risk Girls</i></p> <p>Building on the POMMAR-funded fashion atelier with <i>Projeto Axé</i> in Salvador, this project started up by establishing a pilot vocational opportunity for at-risk girls from the Passage House (victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse and exploitation that receive educational services, vocational training, therapeutic counseling, health services and outreach to their families).</p> <p>Transforming its arts and crafts project into a fashion atelier, the girls received training in design, production and marketing of clothes that use Pernambucan culture for both commercial draw and cultural identity. A specialized consultancy by the former Salvador project director ensured significant progress in its first year.</p> <p>Accomplishments in 2001 centered on the consolidation of the pilot stage, establishing a brand name (<i>Maracatu Modas</i>) symbolizing the rich local culture through principal regional and carnival expressions. The production capacity was gradually increased and 500 marketable pieces were produced, including fashionable shirts, t-shirts, slacks and skirts. Sales were initiated and three public presentations carried out.</p> <p>The major challenge lies in successful marketing of goods and meeting production demands in quantitative and qualitative terms. Further, the project must maintain its quality in the educational process for the youth involved.</p>	At-Risk Girls Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 girls and 4 boys (pilot stage) 	US\$46,200 --- May/00 - Jul/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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R E C I F E				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Centro Brasileiro da Criança e do Adolescente - Casa de Passagem Brazilian Child and Adolescent Center – Passage House (BR-410-01-001) (BR-410-01-002)	<p><i>Improvement of Services for At-Risk Girls</i></p> <p>Girls who are victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse and exploitation receive educational services, vocational training, therapeutic counseling, health services and outreach to their families.</p> <p>Support also enabled the Passage House to better track progress of highly at-risk girls served through an improved database and information management system – technical and financial support was provided for the database development. To ensure quality services, POMMAR supported a portion human resources in the main center for abused girls.</p> <p>Funds will enable the production of a dissemination tool for service methodology with severe cases of abuse and sexual exploitation, though the process was delayed and will be undertaken in 2002. This will be a major challenge for the organization, given the multiple demands on staff to serve this challenging population. However, staff commitment is high and POMMAR is in a position to provide important technical support for this process to be successful in developing a useful evaluative tool for the Passage House, other non-profit and public services.</p>	At-Risk Girls Vocational Training Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 350 girls • 620 family members • 73 schools 	US\$28,500 --- May/00 - Jul/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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R E C I F E				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Coletivo Mulher Vida Women Life Collective (BR-410-01-001)	<p><i>Vocational Training and Micro-Enterprise - Recreating Informatics</i></p> <p>This project experienced its hiatus in 1999, providing computer training to 240 at-risk girls (victims of abuse and sexual exploitation) and establishing a micro-enterprise in informatics (computer assembly/sales, technical assistance and training/courses), also providing therapeutic counseling and other social services, including outreach to families.</p> <p>Due to project management and institutional difficulties, problems were experienced in maintaining the project. After determining in 2000 that the organization could no longer sustain the project's vocational/commercial component, POMMAR reached an agreement in 2001 with the <i>Coletivo</i> to provide bridge funding to restructure the project, spinning it off a computer education project for non-POMMAR funding. The <i>Coletivo</i> had chosen to eliminate the commercial component of the project and will implement a computer science laboratory in 2002 that will be open to all the girls being served by the organization.</p> <p>The major challenge for the organization will be to fully equip a modernized learning laboratory and maintain the project without income generating activities.</p>	At-Risk Girls Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transition team of four girls (potential post-transition beneficiaries in other community projects) 	US\$6,000 --- May/01 - Oct/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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RECIFE				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Programa de Apoio ao Pai Adolescente – PAPAI Support Program for the Adolescent Dad (BR-610-00-001)	<p><i>Projeto Homens Jovens – Ampliando Ações em Gênero, Saúde e Prevenção da Violência</i></p> <p>Provide educational and prevention services addressing gender/sexuality, reproductive health, STDs/AIDS, gender, family violence and citizenship/empowerment, targeting adolescent boys and female partners, Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct interventions to adolescent boys served in the <i>Hospital das Clínicas</i>, the CISAM maternity clinic, a large public high school (<i>Novães Filho</i>) and other NGOs • development of educational materials for use in prevention activities and services • development of materials for use in the dissemination of innovative methodologies • public awareness & education campaigns • information management in tracking service data and practical research <p>Results in 2001 include the training of teen peer counselors, prepared to address issues of teen sexuality, STDs/AIDS, gender relations and violence. Further, through the production of a youth-run newsletter and workshops in the high school, youth leadership skills are developed and thematic contents disseminated.</p> <p>Among the challenges for 2002 is the need to increase parental/family participation in project activities associated with the high school, as well as increase the HIV/AIDS prevention focus.</p>	Health Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85 adolescent boys and girls (direct) • 1015 adolescent boys and girls (indirect – public school students) 	US\$45,000 --- Oct/00 - Sep/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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RECIFE				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
GESTOS – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero GESTURES – HIV-positivity, Communication and Gender (BR-610-01-003)	<p><i>Projeto Jovens Formadores de Opinião</i></p> <p>This project began in late 2001, training youth advocates/peer counselors in HIV/AIDS prevention, education and public-awareness. The project initiated the training of 15 youth in 2001 in a paraprofessional capacity to directly reach 300 youth in communities that are at socio-economic risk of HIV/AIDS and other threats that result from poverty and poor public services in health and education. Building on the model developed by the Salvador NGO, GAPA, this project is core to POMMAR's HIV/AIDS program.</p> <p>Initial outcomes in 2001 include a variety of presentations in public schools and NGOs, already reaching a public of 265 adolescents.</p> <p>Challenges include intensifying training experiences, especially in the internship phase where teens will carry out more systematic prevention efforts in schools, communities and NGOs. The organization will need to closely supervise and track this process and its impact.</p>	HIV/AIDS Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 adolescent boys and girls (peer trainers/counselors) 300 adolescent boys and girls to be reached by core peer counselors 	US\$25,000 --- Oct/00 - Sep/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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S A L V A D O R				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Grupo Cultural Bagunção <i>Bagunção Cultural Group</i> (BR-310-01-003)	<p><i>Street Musicians – Swamp Swing III:</i> Continuity/expansion of professional training and support to “<i>bandas de lata</i>” (tin drum bands) for adolescents in the community of <i>Alagados</i>. In addition to developing leadership and participatory skills, the project provides professional training and commercialization/marketing of bands. This is complemented by social services for the youth and outreach to their families. POMAR support has been core to the project, including support to management and operations. This project is the only that POMMAR built largely from the ground up, identifying a spontaneous community movement and youth leadership.</p> <p>Outcomes in 2001 include increased autonomy (including a new space – formerly an abandoned crack house – negotiated with the community and local authorities) and youth-run management, enabling substantial expansion of services to community youth. The bands also performed in Salvador and other locations in Brazil, as well as in Europe.</p> <p>Challenges include increasing the management capacity of the youth, seeking long-term sustainability and multiplying funding. Further, the performance of the youth in their formal education process must be closely monitored and aided both in the school and in complementary activities.</p>	Vocational Training Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 boys/girls (ages 8-18) • 150 families 	US\$17,000 --- Apr/01 - Oct/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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S A L V A D O R

NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Escola Picolino de Artes do Circo <i>Picolino School for Circus Arts</i> (BR-710-00-002)	<p><i>Circus in the Community Project – Art-Education through Circus Arts</i></p> <p>Offers educational activities and psychological support to high-risk children and adolescents (including children exploited in urban labor situations), emphasizing performance in formal school and complementary education through the circus arts.</p> <p>Several of the youth monitors are former street children who have been served by the project in previous years, evolving into positions of responsibility with new youth. Interventions through arts-education in the circus arts lead to a significant increase self-esteem and direction in the lives of these troubled children and youth.</p> <p>Plans for 2002 include the documentation of the school's methodology, evaluating and tracking the recuperative process and the contribution of circus arts in personal and formative growth.</p> <p>A key challenge is creating the proper conditions for youth to not only excel in the school, but to successfully return to their formal school, family and community in a process of reintegration and inclusion.</p>	Vocational Training Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 165 boys/girls (ages 8-18) 	US\$32,000 --- Dec/00 - Nov/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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SALVADOR				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
ACOPAMEC (Associação de Comunidades Paroquiais de Mata Escura e Calabetão) Association of the Mata Escura and Calabetão Parochial Communities (BR-410-00-003)	<p><i>Community Shelter Project – A Prevention Experience for At-Risk Girls</i></p> <p>Provides shelter services for girls living in the four houses (<i>Casas Lares</i>), supporting psychological services (individual and group) to the girls and training for the shelter staff. As a result, girls who are victims of sexual abuse and violence are able to overcome their psychological traumas, learn new behaviors and techniques for the prevention of STDs/AIDS. Through complementary education activities, they return to the formal school system and acquire skills for the workplace through other <i>ACOPAMEC</i> services.</p> <p>In 2001 the girls went beyond the <i>ACOPAMEC</i> activities to participate in other NGO programs associated with arts-education. This important innovation that allowed the girls to develop new skills and self-esteem, as well as move beyond the stigma As victims of sexual abuse and exploitation in their communities.</p> <p>An objective and challenge in 2002 will be tracking the progress of the girls, documenting their personal histories and evaluating the methodology of the <i>Casas Lares</i> shelters.</p>	Girls / Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 girls (ages 12-18) • 240 family members • 50 schools 	US\$10,000 --- Feb/00 - Mar/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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S A L V A D O R				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
CEDECA-Bahia - Centro de Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente Yves de Roussan – Bahia <i>Yves de Roussan</i> Bahian Center for the Defense of Children and Adolescents (BR-410-01-005)	<p><i>Institutional Support and Registry</i></p> <p>Having pioneered the development of special services to victims of sexual abuse and exploitation in previous years, POMMAR continued to provide institutional support to guarantee the service goals of CEDECA-BA through key administrative and financial management human resources.</p> <p>This enabled the organization to provide its highly recognized legal advocacy services, as well as finalize the publication of the legal-psychological support services supported by POMMAR since 1996. The publication will be broadly disseminated in 2002.</p> <p>An important outcome of 2001, from both the perspective of recognition and providing quality services for victims, was the designation of CEDECA as state coordinator for the new federal program in this area (the Sentinel Program). CEDECA was also called upon to present in numerous national and international events, looked upon to guide policy development and implementation.</p> <p>The principal challenge for CEDECA in 2002 will be coordinator a complex federal program at the state and local level, as well as ensuring continuity and sustainability of core services.</p>	Girls / Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86 children/teens (85% female) • 125 family members 	US\$15,000 --- Oct/01 - Sep/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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SALVADOR				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
CRIA – Centro de Referência Integral para Adolescentes Integrated Reference Center for Adolescents (BR-710-01-001) (BR-710-01-006)	<p><i>Youth Mobilization and Exchange Network for Arts-Education and Human Rights (MIAC):</i> This project has evolved into a massive mobilization and education network, involving arts-education programs for adolescents from 181 youth-serving NGOs, GOs and public schools in Salvador. Arts-education is the key tool for building self-esteem and empowering youth, as well as educating the public on human rights issues pertaining to children and youth.</p> <p>Developing youth leadership, empowerment and participation in advocacy initiatives through arts-education, its advocates for quality public education and health services. Empowering at-risk youth and increasing their direct involvement in civil society-driven participatory mechanisms, the network has been replicated in Fortaleza and São Paulo.</p> <p>Managed by CRIA, the movement made significant progress in 2001 related to offering marketable skills in arts and cultural fields, adding to the intrinsic developmental value of the arts for youth in their formative process.</p> <p>Plans for 2002 include expansion of project components related HIV/AIDS education and prevention, already an important focus area of CRIA and the network/movement. Further, expansion of productive activities in the arts, as well as decentralization to local communities.</p>	Education Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9,500 adolescent boys and girls • Teachers in 84 Schools • Youth workers in 181 non-governmental and governmental organizations • 320 family members 	US\$32,500 --- Jan/01 - Dec/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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S A L V A D O R				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Grupo de Apoio à Prevenção de AIDS – GAPA-Bahia Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS (BR-610-01-001)	<p><i>Grow Sure: A Community Strategy for the Prevention of HIV/AIDS among Adolescents:</i> Expansion of previous HIV/AIDS prevention efforts through training of an additional 60 adolescents as peer trainers/counselors in 3 new neighborhoods. Increased coordination with other service-providers has also expanded the number of beneficiaries, aided by the production of quality HIV/AIDS education/prevention materials and media.</p> <p>GAPA/BA had been recognized nationally and won an award in Washington DC in 2001, offering an important model for expansion of the POMMAR HIV/AIDS program. The project also expanded its educational techniques, further incorporating the arts into its methodology and reaching out to families and community members.</p> <p>Challenges include improving the tracking the impact of its interventions, as well as documenting its methods and disseminating its approach to others.</p>	HIV/AIDS Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 250 adolescent girls (as priority) and boys • 400 family members 	US\$12,000 --- May/01 - Nov/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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S A L V A D O R				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
CECUP – Centro de Educação e Cultura Popular Center for Popular Education and Culture (BR-810-01-001)	<p><i>Child Labor Prevention and Eradication Policy Oversight and Advocacy: Swimming Against the Current</i></p> <p>This is a new partnership for policy monitoring project within POMMAR's Child Labor initiative in Salvador, enabling a series of civil society-based actions involving councils, forums and youth leaders in monitoring implementation of the federal urban child labor eradication program (<i>PETI Urbano</i>) at the local level.</p> <p>This is accomplished by the strengthening of local councils and forums, as well as developing related capacities of youth and implementing public awareness and mobilization efforts for dissemination and advocacy purposes.</p> <p>Accomplishments in 2001 include the meaningful participation of at-risk youth in civil society forums related to child labor issues and policies, including in the national meeting.</p> <p>A central challenge is supporting this participation with mobilization and communication instruments, such that these voices can be heard and proposals can be truly incorporated into public policies and locally implemented programs.</p>	Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 youth (direct) • 1,000 (indirect – schools and communities) 	US\$30,000 --- Mar/01 - Oct/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY

2001

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BRASÍLIA				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Escola do Parque / AMAME Brasília Park School (BR-310-00-003)	<p><i>Advancing a Pedagogy of Integration</i></p> <p>Support to the Park School is divided into two components: the general support to the school and a targeted vocational project. The general support project provides educational services to extremely at-risk youth – principally those who live in the streets, as well as some from poor communities – contributing to their social re-integration with peers and families.</p> <p>Through participation in the on-going activities at the school, children and youth improve scholastic performance, building self-esteem and personal hygiene/health care, receive orientation towards job skills, drug abuse prevention, and assistance in securing safe living conditions and rebuilding family ties.</p> <p>Many important changes took place at the school in 2001, including a reorganization of its administrative operation, as well as an evaluation and reorganization of the educational program and activities. Changes were made in key staffing which brought new ideas and practices to this unique public school that serves street children.</p> <p>Challenges include improving monitoring and tracking the impact of its program on the youth, securing stable living situations for many, and reducing the turnover rate/seasonality of students.</p>	Education	■ 126 boys and girls	US\$40,000 --- May/00 - Jul/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY

2001

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BRASÍLIA				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Escola do Parque / AMAME Brasília Park School (BR-310-00-004)	<p><i>Remaking Wood Workshop Project</i></p> <p>Support to the Park School is divided into two components: the general support to the school and a targeted vocational project. The vocational project involves an activity that teaches the students a technique for recycling wood waste materials (wood shavings from lumber production) into artistic and decorative products made through a pressed wood technique.</p> <p>Through this activity, the youth learn a useful professional skill, as well as benefit from the other educational and social development components of the proposed learning process. The wood workshop has evolved into an important piece of the life goals of those involved, to the point where they have generated legitimate income for themselves and are teaching wood shop skills to others.</p> <p>The success of the <i>Remadeira</i> project is largely tied to the success of other educational and social services of the school. With the improvements made in 2001 within the general project, as described above, there is increased expectation that the students engaged in the wood shop will continue to progress in their educational, social and vocational development.</p>	Education Vocational Training	▪ 25 boys and girls	US\$27,000 --- May/00 - Apr/01

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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BRASÍLIA				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
Missão Criança Mission: Children (BR-810-00-001)	<p><i>Child Labor Prevention and Eradication in Urban Areas</i></p> <p>Under the Child Labor program, this strategic partnership supports expansion of <i>Missão Criança's</i> reknown method of combating child labor in target cities for POMMAR. Working on several fronts, it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the <i>bolsa-escola</i> (scholarship) school attendance incentive to families that have placed their children in premature and exploitative labor situations (particularly child labor in public garbage dumps); • Develops a monitoring and evaluation system to track results/impact and assists planning for this project and federally-funded <i>bolsa-escola</i> program in target cities; • Strengthens the <i>Missão Criança's</i> capacity to advocate for improved approaches and models to policy-makers and organizations in other areas of Brazil and the Americas; • Supports POMMAR's child labor strategy in the areas of mobilization/networking and research through the alliance with <i>Missão Criança</i> and other local and national partners. <p>The project is discussed in the annual report in the broader context of the Child Labor Program. It will go through an important evaluation in early 2002 in an effort to increase sustainability and impact of this innovative approach to breaking the child labor cycle, emphasizing the school performance of children and the economic alternatives for families.</p>	Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100 families receiving scholarships and complementary support 	US\$410,000 --- Dec/00 - Sep/02

SUMMARY OF POMMAR DIRECT SERVICE PROJECTS (CONTRACTS) BY TARGET CITY 2001

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BRASÍLIA				
NGO/ENTITY	PROJECT NAME, OBJECTIVES & HIGHLIGHTS	PROGRAM AREAS	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	FUNDING/ PERIOD
<p><i>Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (Cáritas)</i></p> <p>National Forum for Child Labor Prevention and Eradication</p> <p>(BR-810-01-002)</p>	<p><i>Institutional Project of the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor</i></p> <p>The National Forum is a strategic partner organization for implementation of the Child Labor Prevention and Eradication Strategy. As the central national network for public policy advocacy and public awareness campaigns, POMMAR co-funds the Forum along with key donors as ILO and UNICEF.</p> <p>Funding supports the overall objectives of the National Forum in combating child labor. Resources go to key institutional components, including the executive team and their networking activities through seminars and regional meetings with state Forums where POMMAR is active (NE Brazil), as well as campaigns, information dissemination and dissemination of lessons learned in combating child labor (through publications and a video).</p> <p>The project is discussed in the annual report in the broader context of the Child Labor Program. POMMAR will continue to support the Forums action plan, as described above, in 2002. Public awareness and mobilizations campaigns, along with public policy advocacy will be both goals and challenges for the Forum. It will be important to work with the Forum in evaluating progress and impact.</p>	Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Society, policy-makers and civil society organizations 	<p>US\$41,000</p> <p>---</p> <p>Dec/00</p> <p>-</p> <p>Sep/02</p>

Attachment D

2001 POMMAR-Supported/Organized Training Activities